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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1993

On Airbus, Washington Explains What It Wants

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK - Washington on Tuesday clarified and softened President Bill Clinton's warning on European subsidies to the Airbus aircrast consortium, as officials provided some details of how they intend to enforce the agreement limiting the payments.

The officials also said they intended to press for new and broader GATT agreements covering subsidies to aircrast production worldwide.

In moderating President Clinton's tough remarks Monday to Boeing Co. aerospace workers that Airbus subsidies were partly responsible for the loss of their jobs, senior officials stepped back from the brink and nude it clear that the government had no intention of abrogating the Airbus subsidy agreement it signed with the European Community in July.

This assurance was contained in an overnight advisory sent by the State Department to all embassies to counter European press

Washington reassures EC that it will not reopen the aerospace subsidy accord. Page 9.

speculation that the United States might pull out of the deal. The speculation was occasioned in part by Mr. Clinton's public warnings that he was

seeking "tough new discipline on the subsidies" and was "going to try to change the rules of the same."

A senior trade official in Washington explained that this meant that the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, would press for a tighter code for civil aircraft subsidies covering engines and other components made not just by Community nations but also by Japan, Sweden and other advanced manufac-

This code is being negotiated in Geneva through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. One of the U.S. negotiators said the arm was to install "new disciplines" through tough terms on subsidies, but that new instructions had not yet arrived from Washington when the last meeting took

The existing code stipulates that aircraft prices cover all costs, that no planes be produced without firm orders just to keep a production line open, and that no new planes be produced without firm markets for them. Boeing said it was insisting on enforcement of this code.

As for the Airbus agreement, the trade official said the administration would monitor much more closely the intricate financing methods by which European governments subsidize Airbus, and was ready to blow the whistle if July's agreement is violated.

This is not as easy as it seems, because the agreement covers only launch and development subsidies, which are limited to 33 percent of the costs, and not current subsidies. But the trade official said the United States would be watching to ensure that "governments do not ease the repayment terms of the loans they have already made." For example, if Airbus were to seek forgiveness of its long-

See AIRBUS, Page 8

Signs of Fragility Persist in U.S. Economic Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON - Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Tuesday that the U.S. economy had strengthened, but he warned that it was too early to predict that recovery would continue.

At the same time, a widely watched private survey of consumer confidence showed that the mood among Americans had darkened considerably in February in the two weeks before President Bill Clinton announced his economic plan. Consumer confidence is considered a key element in maintaining

the economy's recovery from recession. Mr. Clinton, addressing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said Tuesday that he hoped soon to announce changes in the way banks are regulated that would make it easier for

Clinton talks to U.S. business. Page 3.

businesses to get loans and spur job creation. Small business owners have complained for more than a year of a "credit crunch" that was a result of stricter government regulations on banks designed to prevent the conditions that led to the savings and loan debacle. Mr. Greenspan, testifying to a House of Representatives banking subcommittee, said he expected the government on Friday to increase its estimate of growth in the fourth quarter of 1992 from the 3.8 percent pace estimated earlier.

Mr. Greenspan predicted that growth in gross domestic product in the first quarter of 1993 would be at a "somewhat slower" pace. He added: "It is too soon to say we are in a sense moving forward in a self-perpetuating

Separately, the Conference Board, a nonprofit business research group, reported from New York that its consumer confidence index fell to 68.5 in February from 76.7 in January. Fabian Linden, the Conference Board officer responsible for the survey. called the February level "disconcerting." The confidence data were described as

"shocking" by G. William Cheney, chief economist for John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. "If consumers are really going to feel bad then that will put the recovery in jeopardy," he said. (Reuters, Bloomberg)



Paul Richards Agence France Press The president addressing Boeing employees in Everett, Washington, as he warned on sales competition with Europe's Airbus. His backdrop was a new Boeing cargo jet.

UN Chief Endorses U.S. Airdrop Plan

Administration Says Cargo Flights In Bosnia Won't Need Fighter Escorts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — The United Nations secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, on Tuesday endorsed President Bill Clinton's proposal to parachute food and medicine into remote areas of Bosnia, after Mr. Clinton assured him that the operation would be fully coordinated with current UN relief operations.

Senior administration officials said they expected a decision from Mr. Clinton to go ahead with the plan very shortly. The officials said that only a limited number of American transport planes would be used and that they would not be escorted by U.S. fighter jets, even though some members of Congress were told Monday that that would be the case.

Such an armed escort will apparently not be necessary because the planes will fly outside the range of anti-aircraft guns and because the Bosnian Serbian leadership will apparently be giving its assent to the operation, which will drop supplies to Bosnian Serbian and Croatian villages, as well as Muslim ones.

But in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Bosnian Serbs' army warned the United States on Tuesday that the plan would inflame the civil war in the former Yugoslav republic.

The deputy commander of Bosnian Serbian forces, General Milan Gvero, said: "The use of aircraft would be the most dangerous development yet in the military and political manipulations surrounding humanitarian aid. It would almost certainly bring about the massive use of military force and the escalation of armed clashes, with unforeseen consequences."

George Stephanopoulos, the White House spokesman, said Tuesday that the plan that was being put together aimed to relieve the suffering of starving Bosnians without "exceptionally heightened risk" to American military person-

"There is real suffering going on right now. and we have to do what we can to alleviate it. Mr. Stephanopoulos said. He added that no final decisions had been made, but that "we have to do what we can to make sure people don't starve."

In Brussels, sources at North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters said the U.S. proposal had been conveyed to the allies. The alliance's military authorities are looking at ways of supporting the U.S. relief effort, the sources said, possibly by making airlields available or using NATO surveillance planes to monitor the operation.

Mr. Clinton met Tuesday afternoon with Mr. Butros Ghali to discuss the U.S. airdrops.

The president and Mr. Burros Ghali planned to issue a joint statement that not only authorized the airdrops but also simultaneously called on the Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Muslims to resume their negotiations in New York. under the sponsorship of the international me-

diators Lord Owen and Cyrus R. Vance. American allies and UN officials had been complaining that although the Clinton administration was getting absorbed in what is essentially a symbolic drop of limited amounts of food and medicine from the air, it was losing sight of the fact that the warring parties were refusing to return to the negotiations for a final settlement of the crisis.

Mr. Clinton said the relief plan for the Bosnians was "purely humanitarian," with no danger that America would be drawn into a deeper engagement it could not escape.

"There's no combat implications whatever," the president said at the start of the Oval Office meeting with Mr. Butros Ghali. Asked about the risks of U.S. planes' being

shot at by anti-aircraft artillery, Mr. Clinton said. "We think the risks are quite small." He rejected suggestions that the relief operation could draw the United States into a deeper engagement, while reiterating that the operation under discussion was "purely humanitar-

ian and quite limited." White House officials made it clear that the new administration wanted allied backing for the relief effort.

"We'd like to see this happen as quickly as possible but as smoothly as possible, and we'll continue to work with the United Nations to make the transition happen as quickly as possible," said Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary.

Mr. Stephanopoulos said the United States had authority to move forward with a relief operation but was consulting with allies and See AIRLIFT, Page 2

Parachuting Relief Supplies: Can It Succeed in the Balkans?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher

American plans to airdrop relief supplies to besieged Muslims in eastern Bosnia could be risky for both aircrews and those who need the aid, officials said Tuesday.

United Nations relief officials said cargo planes flying low enough to make accurate airdrops could come under fire from rebel Bosnian Serbian forces on the ground.

But the supplies could miss their targets if they were dropped from altitudes above 1,500 meters (5,000 feet), where planes would be beyond the range of small-arms and light antiaircrast fire.

Logistics experts also spoke of the hazards of dropping wayward pallets - some weighing up to a ton - and hitting buildings or crushing

tions should be held within 12 months for a

body serving as constituent assembly and

But Ben Ngubane, an aide of the Inkatha

leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said the

party believed that the constitution should be

Entertainment

The Paris production of

'La Traviata' reaches new

depths in gloom. Page 5.

Page 26.

drafted at a multiparty conference.

interim government.

"My own experience is anything over 400 SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The meters and you're in trouble," said Larry Hollingworth. Sarajevo operations chief for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. And one U.S. Army officer in Washington

with experience in airborne operations said. "Dropping anything at over 5,000 feet, the best you can do is say you'll hit the earth." General Philippe Morillon of France, commander of UN peacekeepers in Bosnia-Herze-

govina, said in a news conference in Sarajevo on. Monday that local Serbs would almost certainly shoot at U.S. aircraft, and that any American counterattacks would place UN ground forces in peril.

"If the Americans start dropping supplies by parachute, there will be an explosion here," he said. "In the current climate of parancia, every-

body will shoot at everything in the air."
In Bosnia, local Serbian militia commanders have told reporters and UN officials that they suspect airdrops would be used to supply arms to their Muslim-led opponents, and have said

that they could respond with force. "They always say, 'How the hell do we know what you're dropping?" Mr. Hollingworth said. "One of their big fears is that we will be dropping lots and lots of munitions."

The Serbs have an arsenal of surface-to-air

See BOSNIA, Page 2

Palestinians Get Pressure to Resume Talks

By John M. Goshko and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM - The United States and Israel sought to persuade Palestinian negotiators on Tuesday to return to the Middle East peace talks and trust that their concern about Palestinian deportees would be resolved by

Israeli actions in the future. Referring to proposals that Israel accelerate an ongoing review process to permit the return of large numbers of the 396 Palestinian exiles in southern Lebanon, a senior Israeli official said that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government would do that but would not acknowledge

it publicly. "It is the official policy of the government," the official said.

Mr. Rabin recently insisted, however, that he reserved the right to use deportation in the future, and suggested Tuesday that he would ease conditions for Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories only after the Palestinian negotiators came back to the bargaining table. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has said repeatedly that the deportations were an "exception," but no such statements have been made by Mr. Rabin.

This maneuvering came as Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher began talks with Mr. Rabin about jump-starting the peace process, which has been stalled since December. Mr. Christopher arrived here late Monday after talks in key Arab capitals about ways of circumventing the deportee issue.

But Hanan Ashrawi, the spokeswoman for the Palestinian delegates, said after a meeting

See CHRISTOPHER, Page 2

Chaos Gone Berserk' as Mobutu Holds On

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service KINSHASA, Zaire - Frederic Kibassa Maliba learned last month the painful price of opposing Zaire's dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko. On the first night of a rampage by disaffected army troops, soldiers loyal to Marshal Mobutu fired rockets at Mr. Kibassa's house, blasted their way inside and fatally shot his son. Then they doused the young man's body with gasoline and set it on fire. Mr. Kibassa escaped, but two of his other children were wounded in the

The violence did not stop there. As soldiers rioted in the streets for two days. Marshal Mobutu's elite troops used the cover of chaos to attack Roman Catholic churches and offices of newspapers that had advocated democratic thange. At the Notre Dame cathedral, three priests and four nuns barely escaped as soldiers ransacked their living quarters, smashing furniture and vehicles and ripping sinks and toilets from the walls. Troops set a fire that destroyed the office of the opposition newspaper La Ref-

Shorn of all legitimacy, legally stripped of mest powers and now abandoned by his onetime friends in the West, Marshal Mobutu appears to have resorted to a final, desperate gamble to prolong his tenuous grip on the presidency, even at the cost of presiding over for the anti-Mobutu newspaper Umoja, said of

the destabilization of his country. In the view of Zairian politicians, clergy, journalists, human rights activists and Western diplomats, Marshal Mobutu would rather see Zaire destroyed than surrender the tattered remains of his of-

"You have a president who doesn't reside in the capital, so you could burn down Kinshasa and it wouldn't matter to him," said a Western

'In the middle of the 20th century, how can people

behave this way?" Frederic Kibassa Maliba, Zairian opposition leader

diplomat. "It's a flat-out crisis right now, and i don't know how you resolve this." "In the middle of the 20th century, how can

people behave this way?" asked Mr. Kibassa, who leads an opposition group. "The opposition has chosen the peaceful route, but this regime has gone on attacking people. That is why we believe foreign military intervention is necessary."

Jean-Louis Katambwa, a political reporter

the marshal. "He just wants power for power's sake. I think he's insane.

[Zairian troops killed up to 30 people in a revenge shooting spree after a comrade was killed by angry Kinshasa residents, witnesses said Tuesday. Reuters reported that the panic broke out on Monday night when shooting erupted in Kinshasa's business center and the

suburb of Kingasani. [Witnesses said troops loyal to Marshal Mobutu went on the revenge raid after residents hacked a guardsman to death with machetes. The residents were enraged by the death of a local man who they believed was killed by soldiers.]

For months, Marshal Mobutu — who suspended a transitional legislature in December and has prevented an opposition-led government from carrying out its duties - has been running a long-distance presidency from his equatorial jungle palace deep in the interior.

Over the weekend, he went to Monaco for what the Zairian Embassy in Paris described as dental treatment. Embassy officials said he would return in a matter of days to his headquarters at Ghadolite, more than 1,100 kilometers (680 miles) northeast of the capital.

In Kinshasa, his troops have attacked his critics and blocked legally chosen government ministers from entering their offices. Marshal See MOBUTU, Page 4

Hardened 'Lifers' Shed the Macho Mask by relearning some forgotten ideas embodied in more positive mythic

By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service

WALLKILL, New York - The men's movement, with its talk of warriors and kings, magicians and lovers as role models, may seem to be an unlikely comfort for an incarcerated group of murderers and robbers,

macho-trippers and loners. But deep inside the Shawangunk maximum security prison in a farm valley here, some lifers have formed what is apparently the very first chapter of the men's movement to be established inside an American

penitentiary. "This is the only time that I'm holding hands with men and don't feel corny," said Louis Velez, who is serving 25 years to life. He and his group had just ended a two-hour session in a spirited circle of fraternity that sought to reach far beyond the barred doors and high fences that society has erected to banish these inmates as highly dangerous men. For the last 14 months, more than a dozen of them have been

gathering as the prison's chapter in the North American Federation of Men's Councils. They are searching for whatever bit of deliverance can he found in the grand new movement of men seeking self-empowerment

"Let us empty our minds of that whirlwind of chaos out there," the men's group prayed together, and it was not clear whether they referred to the prison cells just beyond their door or the world beyond the prison. "Feel a place inside where each of us is always free, never imprisoned." Talk is cheap among prison lifers, and some convicts are particularly good at spinning out idealized versions of themselves that, they vow, will

finally become reality if only they can get back outside again. But the main quality in the men's movement's meeting here seems not so much individual braggadocio as a simple mutual attentiveness as each prisoner takes a turn discussing whatever is on his mind. They do so without benefit of the profane or swaggering argot of prison and often with a stress on responsibility that can sound strange in a maximumsecurity environment.

"This here is an oasis," said Jalil Bottom, serving 35 years to life for killing a police officer. "We're battling the psychology of criminality and trying to become new human beings," he said. He regrets that prison

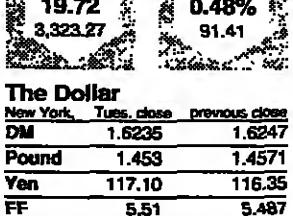
See MEN, Page 2

Kiosk

Inkatha Rejects South African Plan

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A senior official of the Inkatha Freedom Party said Tuesday that it rejected proposals by the African National Congress and government on the transition to democracy. The ANC and the government have

broadly agreed that universal suffrage elec-Trib Index **Down** Down 19.72 0.48% 3,323.27 91.41



General News Russia's '91 coup leaders joined a pro-Communist Kremlin raily. Page 2 broughitis."

Business/Finance Defense Secretary Aspin remained hospitalized, The EC is likely to set base prices for fish. Page 9. suffering from 'lingering Choosy buyers start a revolution in Japan. Page 12. As AIDS sweeps Uganda, orphans are taking more responsibilities. Page 4. Crossword



A WATCH ON THE RHINE - As the Frankfurt Bourse celebrated the final uproarious day of Carnival before the Rhineland moves into Lent on Ash Wednesday, a costumed stock trader kept an alert eye on the share prices on Tuesday.

destruction of its big weapons systems.

promotes a racist image of Japanese.

monkeys" and "evil with thin eyes."

missiles in Iraq but apparently failed to find any.

UN Aide Asks Baghdad: Quit Lying

MANAMA Bahrain (Reuters) — A United Nations inspector who left traq on Tuesday called on Baghdad to stop lying and obstructing the

work of the UN special commission entrusted with overseeing the

The inspector, Nikita Smidovitch, a Russian, said the Iracis treated

problems for the team that he took on a lightning visit into Iran on Monday in a search into the country's ballistic missile program. I'm

authorized only to indicate that there were problems," he told reporters in

Mr. Smidovitch headed one of two teams of inspectors who mounted

what some observers called the most intensive hunt so far for Soun

German TV Show No Hit With Tokyo

TOKYO (AFP) - Just three days before the visit of Chancellor.

"The jokes are not in very good taste," Sadaaki Numata, a spokesman

for Japan's Foreign Ministry, said, referring to the German television series "Motzki," which began airing this month. In the show, about a-

foul-mouthed Berlin retiree with a bias against East Germans, environ

mentalists and foreigners, Japanese have been referred to as "yellow"

Numata said, underlining the show's possible impact on bilateral rela-

"Japan and Germany should see to it that good sense prevails." Mr.

Helmut Kohl of Germany to Tokyo, the Japanese government registered

shock on Tuesday over a popular German television program that

Bahrain, where the commission maintains a regional field office.

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1991 Coup Leaders Join Moscow Rally Opposing Yeltsin

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Leaders of the abortive hard-line coup of August 1991 joined a noisy protest rally outside the Kremlin on Tuesday as Communists and hard-line nationalists stepped up the pressure against the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Chants of "No to the Yeltsin dictatorship!" and "We will not surrender our socialist homeland!" echoed off the red brick Kremlin walls as thousands of pro-Communist demonstrators turned out to commemorate armed forces day, the biggest festival in the Soviet military calendar.

The rally coincided with a warning from the defense minister. General Pavel S. Grachev, against attempts by pro-Communist officers to exploit discontent within the armed forces.

Mr. Yeltsin, who is commander in chief of the armed forces, dismayed his supporters by staying away from a traditional wreathlaying ceremony outside the Kremlin. Aides said that the 62-year-old president was resting at his dacha outside Moscow.

It was the second year running that Communist groups have sought to mobilize their supporters on armed forces day, Feb. 23, which marked the founding of the Red Army in 1918. Last year, there were violent clashes with the police after the Moscow authorities refused permission for the demonstrators to march to the tomb of the unknown soldier. This year, the police allowed the demonstrators to approach the Kremlin walls.

Putschists who attended the rally included former a Soviet prime minister, Valentin S. Pavlov; a former KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov; a former defense chief, Oleg Baklanov, and a former ground forces commander, Valentin Varennikov. The alleged coup plotters were released from prison in January, pending the opening of

their trial on April 18. Since their release, many of the

putschists have been speaking out in television and newspaper interviews, accusing Mr. Yeltsin and former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of destroying the Soviet superpower. Several have also resumed political activity, giving their blessing to attempts to relaunch the Communist Party, which was banned by Mr. Yeltsin after the August 1991 coup.

In a broadcast interview, General Grachev accused Communists and former nationalists of trying to "split the army" in order to achieve power in the country. He denomiced attempts by military hardliners to establish a pro-Communist "officers union" at a conference in Moscow last week-

The command will not permit any split in military ranks," said General Grachev, whose opposition to the coup attempt earned him Mr. Yeltsin's trust. The military want stability."

Morale within the military has slumped over the past two years because of severe social problems and the loss of front-line units in Muslim women praying Tuesday at a mosque in Sarajevo, the besieged Bosnian capital, as they began the observance of Ramadan the western republics of Beiarus and Ukraine. Draft evasion has increased, with six out of every 10 Russians of conscript age failing to report for service. Corruption within military units is reported to be

General Grachev told journalists that 3,000 officers, including two regional commanders, have been disciplined for corruption since the breakup of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

■ Georgian Warns Moscow The Georgian leader, Eduard A Shevardnadze, called Tuesday for Russia to withdraw its troops from Georgia's turbulent Black Sea provinces, Abkhazia and Adzharia. and threatened a total mobiliza-

He told the legislature that if the troops did not leave, Georgians would have to "rise up with weapons in our hands to defend the

tion, Reuters reported from Tbilisi,



Serbs Selling Arms to Somalia, U.S. Says

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The United States believes that a shipment of Serbian arms is headed to Somalia, and Washington and has begun a diplomatic effort to block it, U.S. officials said.

The officials say they believe that the suspected sale of the Serbian arms is intended to raise cash to buy goods in violation of the United Nations embargo on trade with Serbia. The officials said a Greek-flag ship was believed to be carrying weapons bought from the Federal Directorate of Supply and Procurement, an arms export agency for Yugoslavia, which now comprises Serbia and Montenegro.

The ship is believed to be headed for Mombasa, Kenya, where the weapons are to be taken across the Kenyan border to Somalia. American officials said the vessel appeared to be off the coast of Africa.

The shipment of Serbian weapons to Somalia

(Continued from page 1)

missiles and radar-guided anti-aircraft guns. If, as

expected, the United States uses relatively slow C-130

transport planes to drop supplies, the relief flights will

probably be protected by carrier-based fighters capa-

ble of knocking out ground weapons or tackling inter-

high technology. The United States is considering the

use of special forces to fly high-speed, low-altitude

delivery missions under cover of darkness in planes

equipped with terrain-hugging navigation radars, offi-

A U.S. Air Force operations manual suggests that

drops from 1,500 meters would miss their aim points

by almost 2 kilometers, while drops from 3,000 meters

cant amount of supplies and putting them on the right

An alternative might be to reduce the risk by using

would violate two UN embargoes, the ban on trading with Serbia and the prohibition on shipping arms to Somalis.

"We have approached the Greeks and the Kenyans to prevent this violation," a State Department official said.

Officials said the shipment would be another indication that the Serbs have such an abundance of arms, despite the embargo, that they can afford to export weapons. It would also suggest that Greek shipping companies, long a source of concern, continue to violate the arms embargo. Additionally, it would show that there is continuing trade in small arms in East Africa despite American efforts to gather up some of the arms there.

A spokesman for the Greek Embassy in Washington said he had no information on the American request, but American officials said Athens had promised through diplomatic channels to cooperate.

makes sense," he said.

location, then lower-altitude delivery in my view

they face retaliation if they attack U.S. aircraft.

General Dugan urged warning Serbian forces that

The Americans parachuted tons of supplies to

Kurdish refugees in the mountains of northern Iraq in

1991. Their operation saved hundreds of thousands of

The first pallets, loaded with plastic bottles of

water, were dropped over Ishikfaren, the largest Kurd-

ish refugee camp, in March 1991. The pallets, outfitted

with parachutes that were too small, dropped too fast

Some refugees were crushed later when they raced

Bosnia presents a far more hostile environment than

troops remained in the region, they were part of a

and the bottles exploded when they hit the ground.

to meet properly dropped pallets in other areas.

lives — but it proved that airdrops can be an imprecise

Much attention has been focused on efforts to block the delivery of arms to the former Yugoslavia, but American officials said Serbian arms exports had also been a problem.

The Serbs have a substantial arms industry, and before the outbreak of lighting in the former Yugoslavia, Serbia was a major exporter of Soviet-designed weapons. Serbia also took over the extensive stockpiles of arms from the Yugoslav National Army. Unlike the Bosnian government, Serbia has an abundance of weapons and has been relatively immune from the effects of the UN embargo on arms shipments to the Balkans.

It is not clear for whom the reported shipment of Serbian arms is intended. Some Somal weapons have been confiscated, but American officials believe that Somali clans have hidden some of their weapons and that the arms shipment could be another means for the competing cians to gain an advantage.

Serb Sneers

At Move for

War Court

The Associated Press

United Nations to set up a war

crimes tribunal have triggered

nothing but sneers from Serbs ac-

cused of atrocities in Yugoslavia's

"They will never get me," Vojis-

lav Seseli, one of those listed by the

U.S. State Department as a poten-

tial war criminal, has been quoted

as saying. The United States has

also identified President Slobodan

Milosevic of Serbia, the Bosnian

Serbian leader Radovan Karadzic

and seven other Serbian or Cro-

atian military leaders or prison

camp commandants as possible

Mr. Milosevic has not reacted to

the charge. But Mr. Seseij, leader of

the Serbian Radical Party, and

some others listed have ridiculed

the possible war crime trials. "I'm

proud of being on the same list as

Karadzic and the other real Serb

The UN Security Council voted

In Zagreb, Ljubo Antic, head of

the Croatian parliament's Commit-

tee for Human and Minority

Rights, said that Croatia supported

the UN initiative. But he said it was

uncertain what effects it would

have. "I'm afraid that establish-

ment of the international war tribu-

nal will not serve as the expected

deterrent," he said.

Monday to set up a war crimes

patriots," Mr. Seselj reportedly

civil war.

war crimmals.

BELGRADE — Moves by the

tions, particularly in the area of trade. Ethnic Brawl Kills German Youth

ASCHAFFENBURG, Germany (Reuters) - A young German was stabbed to death Tuesday in a fight between a gang of Germans and foreigners that broke out after Camival celebrations in Aschaffenberg

the police said. They said the two groups were armed with knives and truncheous and threw bricks. One of the foreigners, who were believed to be from Albania or the former Yugoslavia, stabbed a 20-year-old local youth. Several others were slightly hurt, the police said.

Seventeen people were killed last year in a wave of attacks on foreigners by German rightist extremists. A 22-year-old German west-on trial Tuesday in Rostock, charged with attempted marder in the warst. anti-foreigner riots since Germany remified in 1990.

Afghan Refugee Total Rises Anew

GENEVA (Reuters) — More Afghans are flecing to Pakistan than are returning home under a year-old UN repatriation plan, and the reason is the worsening security situation, the United Nations' refugee agency said

"This is a major blow to us because it looks like repairiation is not going to go well," said Sylvana Foa, a spokeswoman for the UN High-Commissioner for Refugees. "The security conditions are rather bad We're seeing, for the first time in over a year, more refugees coming out of Afghanistan and back to Pakistan than are repatriating into Afghani-

More than 1,000 people have been killed and 6,900 wounded in a month of rocket and artillery exchanges between factions led by President Burhanuddin Rabbani and by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, chief of the hard-line Islamic Party. The spokeswoman said that security had been deteriorating in Afghanistan since Feb. 1, when gummen ambushed and killed three UN employees and a consultant in the eastern city of lalalabad.

Patten Silent on Hong Kong Plan-

HONG KONG (AFP) - Governor Chris Patten remained tightlipped Tuesday about whether his package of political changes would be submitted to Hong Kong's legislative assembly this week. The initial plan was to have the package in the hands of local legislators before the end of February. But the dispute with China over the proposals has put this in.

China has so far refused to discuss the package and wants it withdrawn, but with "talks about talks" reported under way, many leading Hong Kong personalities, business leaders and some legislators would like Mr. Patten to hold off debate on his proposals to see if London and Bening can get together.

Members of the Executive Council, the governor's advisory body, met Tuesday but refused to give any hint to reporters about timing for the package. Under pressure from legislators, Michael Sze, secretary for constitutional affairs, is expected to make a statement Wednesday.

High Court Stiffens Stand on Perjury

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Supreme Court ruled Tresday that federal judges must give longer sentences to defendants found to have lied on the witness stand. The court, ruling unanimously in a West Virginia case, said such stiffer penalties in federal cases were constitu-

The ruling reinstates Sharon Dunnigan's 51-month prison sentence on cocaine-trafficking conviction. The that judge had lengthened-her. sentence after ruling that she obstructed justice by lying when she testified in her own defense.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals threw out the sentence in 1991; 4 saying it violated her constitutional rights. The prospect of a longer prison term could unfairly discourage defendants from testifying in their own behalf, the appeals court said.

For the Record

Manchester will hold the world championship chess final between Garry, Kasparov and Nigel Short, the International Chess Federation said. The final, due to start in August, will run to a maximum of 24 games, with Mr. Kasparov retaining his title in the event of a 12-12 draw.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Snowstorms left hundreds of motorists stranded over 70 kilometers of the Berlin-Hannover autobahn Monday night. Many drivers slept in their vehicles, and were woken by police officers Tuesday with loudspeakers at? dawn when the 12-hour jam began to ease.

Kurdish rebels threatened to attack Turkish tourist resorts to protest repression by the Ankara government and said vacationers would be in danger, according to a Kurdish group in Paris.

United Airlines has restored a 10 percent discount for travelers aged 62 or over. United is the latest U.S. carrier to shift back to such a policy on excursion fares. The discount also is available to a travel companion of any age. Excursion fares are those with restrictions such as advance. purchase and length of stay, and are nonrefundable.

26 in Italy Are Jailed In Corruption Inquiry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MILAN — At least 26 people, most of them businessmen, were arrested in northern Italy on Tuesday in the latest development in a corruption scandal that is shaking Italy's government and had already resulted in the arrests of two busi-

ness leaders. Tax policemen acting on warrants issued by Judge Aldo Celentano in Verona began making the arrests Tuesday in Verona, Padua

and Ferrara, court officials said Those arrested were not immediately identified, but according to news reports, most were businessmen suspected of corruption and of violating laws on political party financing. Two regional politicians

were also taken into custody. Court sources said those arrested had paid kickbacks to politicians to obtain public works contracts on the construction of a third lane on the Milan-Venice highway and on projects related to the 1990 World

Cup soccer matches. In Rome, Prime Minister Giuliano Amato, who reshuffled his scandal forced the resignations of two ministers Friday, sought a vote of confidence in the new cabinet. A vote in the Chamber of Deputies was expected Thursday.

The prime minister said he had

decided to seek the vote because Italy was sliding into a "situation of confusion and political uncertainty which weighs down on the country and on financial markets." He told deputies Tuesday either to support him or move to set up

another government. "If a government can be achieved by others," he said, "I would, in the interests of the country, be the first to agree. If this is impossible, then let the govern-

ment that exists get on with its He did not say what he would do high-altitude plan "smacks of attempting to make a air superiority was complete. While some Iraqi ground if he lost the confidence vote. His 8month-old coalition has a majority

of just 16 in the 630-seat lower

But Achille Occhetto, head of the Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communist Party, said: "Amato wants a confidence vote? He won't be getting it from us."

Two senior executives of the industrial group Fiat SpA were arrested Monday in connection with the corruption scandal. Their arrests touched off heavy selling in cabinet over the weekend after the Italy's financial markets. Francesco Paolo Mattioli, chief financial officer of Fiat, and Antonio Mosconi, managing director of a major insurance group controlled by Fiat, were arrested in Turin.

(AP, Reuters)

AIRLIFT: UN Chief Endorses U.S. Effort in Bosnia food supplies to limited spots, for a they were threatened by anti-air-(Continued from page 1)

General Michael Dugan, retired, who was air force northern Iraq. In the immediate aftermath of the Gulf

chief of staff under President George Bush, said the War, Iraqi air defenses were destroyed and American

"If we mean to be serious about delivering a signifi- defeated army in no mood to provoke attacks.

BOSNIA: Can the Plan to Parachute Aid Succeed?

cepting aircraft.

working closely with the United Nations on the plans. "We believe we're getting good support," he

would miss by about 4 kilometers.

project that has some risk, riskless."

Britain said on Tuesday that would not send planes to join a proposed U.S. airdrop of aid to eastern Bosnia, but welcomed the

U.S. decision to become involved. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told Parliament that Britain was already "doing our bit" in the relief effort, including airlifting supplies to Sarajevo and escorting UN aid convoys on the ground.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel of Turkey said Tuesday that his country would take part in the airdrops but gave no details. A British government source

said Tuesday that the U.S. airdrops

craft guns or missiles. short time, maybe a week or so." "It doesn't seem it would be to "We would take whatever meafeed thousands of people perma-

nently," the source said. A senior Defense Department official said the military would be ready to begin flights later this week dropping supplies of food and medicine. The relief would be

targeted to some 100,000 people, mainly Muslims, trapped by the The U.S. plan has been spurred by frustration over the blockade of ground convoys by Serbian forces.

which control 70 percent of Bosnia after 10 months of fighting with Muslims and ethnic Croats in the former Yugoslav republic.

Bob Hall, a Pentagon spokes-

sures that we felt necessary to protect our troops," he said. Mr. Hall said that the airdrops would be preceded by public announcements "that no one should

interfere with these operations." In Geneva, a UN spokeswoman welcomed the U.S. decision. "Anything that gets food to the people is tribunal to prosecute those accused worth trying," said Sylvana Foa, of mass killings and rapes in the spokeswoman for the UN High former Yugoslavia.

Commissioner for Refugees. In Bosnia on Tuesday, one UN aid convoy reached the Muslim stronghold of Tuzla but a second was stopped

The convoys were seen by UN refugee officials as a test of Serbian

(NYT, AP, Reuters, AFP)

man, said U.S. forces would protect promises to stop obstruction. would be limited to "a few flights a the airdrop planes, which are exday providing key medical and pected to be C-130 cargo aircraft, if

present conditions, I don't think that the peace talks will resume. We have to try our best to change the conditions, particularly with the deportees.

Mrs. Ashrawi said the Palestinians wanted a declaration from Israel forswearing the use of deportations in the future and canceling the order under which the suspected Islamic activists were expelled

anti-tank weapons and the increase in killings of children by Israeli soldiers.

cials traveling with Mr. Christopher a letter from the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman. Yasser Arafat.

The talks Tuesday were designed to air the Palestinians' broader

tinians welcomed suggestions from had been. Mr. Christopher's strategy has

greatly Sunday when Syria, the

ing the deportees.

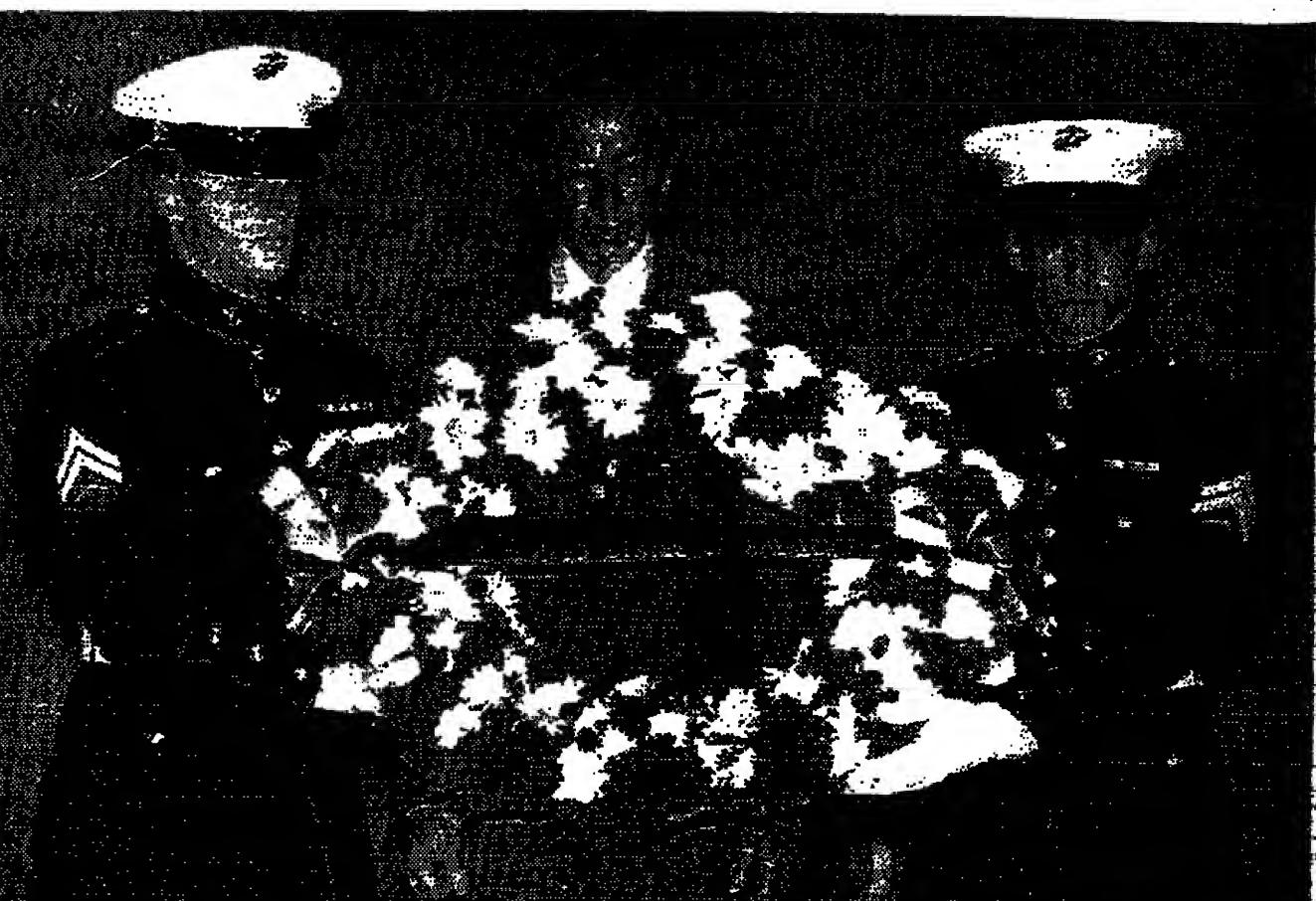
Mr. Christopher was met here by

CHRISTOPHER: Israeli Talks

been to hold out the prospect of a while putting the Palestinians un-The U.S. campaign was aided

most hostile of the peace process participants toward Israel, signaled to Mr. Christopher that it would return to the talks if Israel made a significant gesture toward return-That enables Mr. Christopher to

their hope of winning independence from Israeli occupation.



Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher laying a wreath in Jerusalem's Holocaust Museum on Tuesday, flanked by U.S. Marines: Sven Nackstrand/Agence Prante-Preside

MEN: Shedding the Macho Mask (Continued from page 1)

requires men to mask their true

selves and bury ever deeper their sense of responsibility. Nasir Abdullah, doing 20 years

to life, agreed but said "all of society wears a mask," and lately the mask outside is looking scarier to him than the one required in prison. "I mean, I look at TV and for the first time in my life I'm scared of the street, scared of those people out there," he said, speaking of his Brooklyn home and the new ghetto culture of adolescent drug dealers in armed urban combat.

Thus did the conversation circle take off as the men sat in a plain prison conference room, with the sound of weightlifting occasionally clanging from next door.

DEATH NOTICE

OLIVE ERMINIE PROUDFIT née ELLSWORTH.

organist, teacher and composer passed away in Pikeville, Kentucky on November 11, 1992. Born in McComb Mississippi on January 20, 1898 to Erminie Maria Ellsworth née Davis and Jeremiah Dolbere Elisworth, she was a graduate of Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane University) in the class of 1920. Her life was one of work and achievement and she leaves a legacy of accomplished students and compositions ranging from songs for children to a symphony. Her sonatas, overtures and incidental music for orchestra are favorites. It will be of interest to genealogists that she was a Mayflower descendant (Allerton-Cushman) and a member of the D.A.R. (Captain Jonathan Cushman).

Listening and talking little was the one nonconvict in the group, Harris Breiman, a specialist in the men's movement who made contact with the prison through the movement council he runs in

Woodstock. A professional therapist and a practitioner of holistic techniques, Mr. Breiman is convinced that the men's movement, with its stress on tough but compassionate mentors, has something to offer in prison, possibly even "the return of the redeemed man.

"It's the warrior notion of the youngsters," said Mr. Velez, 37. "So much focus on being a warrior. When I was first on Rikers Island, you had to have the right walk, the right display of aggression." As the group focused on prison

swagger, Mr. Harris cautioned that "the warrior can have a positive direction, too. The warrior in and of itself is part of what we are. If you give away the warrior energy you're going to be a passive vic-

If nothing else, the meetings ev-

ery two weeks are a measure of the

tolerance and creativity of the New

York prison system.

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(Continued from page 1) with Mr. Christopher: "Under the

Mrs. Ashrawi said the Palestinians also presented Mr. Christopher with detailed memos outlining their complaints about Israeli human rights abuses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including the demolition of houses with the use of

The Palestinians also gave offi-

A smaller group of negotiators is to meet with Mr. Christopher on

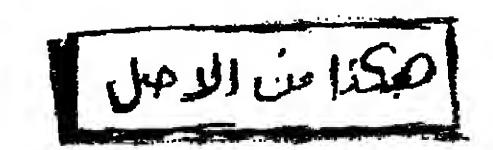
Wednesday to discuss the peace

talks. Mrs. Ashrawi said the Pales-Mr. Christopher that the United States would get more deeply involved in the peace process than it

gradual return of the deportees, der pressure from Arab governments eager that the talks resume.

play on Palestinian fears that Syria and Israel might make a separate agreement on the Golan Heights, which was captured by Israel from Syria in 1967, and leave the Palestinians isolated and weakened in

a large protest by Israelis against territorial concessions on the Golan Heights, and by violent clashes between Israeli troops and Palestinians in the Gaza Strip in which one person was killed by army fire and 20 were wounded.



FIRST 100 DAYS / APPELL FOR PARTNERS

Tsongas's Aide Arrested on Fraud Charges BOSTON - The chief fund-raiser for former Senator Paul E. Tsongas's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination was indicted for defrauding the campaign of more than \$1 million in what the U.S. attorney's office here termed the largest case of campaign finance fraud in American history.

Nicholas A. Rizzo Jr., a longtime friend of Mr. Tsongas's, was arrested at his home in Andover, Massachusetts, and pleaded not guilty to a 46-count federal indictment. He was released on \$100,000 hail

U.S. Attorney A. John Pappalardo said that Mr. Rizzo had stolen \$155,000 from the Tsongas campaign, which he then deposited in a secret personal bank account. This diversion deprived the campaign of critically needed matching federal funds during the presidential primaries last year. Mr. Tsongas won the New Hampshire primary but his campaign faded later, in part due to financing problems.

Hillary Clinton Cautions Against a Quick Flx

BOSTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton said the U.S. medical system would "kill us literally — financially, spiritually, morally and socially" unless it was restructured, but she also sought to lower public expectations that there would be any quick fixes.

After a 90-minute meeting with about 20 community health-care

providers and activists here, Mrs. Clinton warned that "there is no way" that everyone would be happy with the overhaul agenda she was shaping, which is scheduled to be presented to Congress in May. Mrs. Clinton, who heads the White House Task Force on National Health Care Reform, also vowed to "come up with a plan that will contain costs," noting that health-care spending, if not controlled, could account for 20 percent of the gross domestic product within 10 years, up from the current 14 percent.

Having promised during the election to control health-care costs and provide universal insurance coverage, the administration is now increasingly hamstrung by its own projections that the budget deficit is worsening at a time when expanding coverage could cost \$90 billion a year or more.

Quote-Unquote

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President Clinton: "Change is the way to make money, not throw people out of work."

Away From Politics

• A jury was chosen in the federal civil rights trial of four Los Angeles police officers accused of brutally beating a black motorist. The judge in the case, John G. Davies, refused to allow the defense to remove a longtime black resident of the Watts neighborhood from the jury.

• Smoking will be banned in nearly all state buildings in California beginning Monday under an order signed by Governor Pete Wilson. • Two police officers were shot and killed in Compton, California, when they stopped a pickup truck at an intersection. Authorities said that at least two people got away in the truck.

Teachers in California will vote Wednesday and Thursday on a compromise contract proposal that would roll back a pay cut from 12 percent to 10 percent.

• A 17-year-old student was shot and killed at Reseda High School in Los Angeles's San Fernando Valley by a 15-year-old classmate as a dozen teenagers looked on. It was the second time in a month that a student had been gunned down on a Los Angeles campus.

• The sponsor of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has contended in court that the city is threatening this year's march by insisting that a homosexual organization be allowed to participate. WP, AP, NYT, LAT

Clinton Tells Business of the Need for a New Agenda • Greater government invest-

By Robert C. Siner and Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton took his case for an American industrial policy to a bastion of business conservatism Tuesday, appealing to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to support his program for a closer relationship between free enterprise and the federal government.

"There has to be a clear partnership here," the president told the Chambers's National Business Ac-

The partnership, he said, must be one that "empowers the private sector to grow jobs by having the right kind of environment, the right kind of incentives, the right kind of long-term commitments.

The president said that only government efforts to help encourage commercial research and development could keep American business competitive with its international rivals. It was the same theme he emphasized Monday when he unveiled a \$17 billion spending program to support high-technology projects.

"There is no way the private sector can equal the aggregate efforts in Germany, Japan or any other rich country, provided by the enormous public sector investment to support the private sector," Mr. Clinton warned.

Refusal to respond to this challenge, the president said, inevitably "means more high-wage jobs somewhere else and fewer high-wage jobs here."

"And we cannot tolerate that." he declared.

In announcing his initiative Monday for supporting science and technology, Mr. Clinton in effect launched one element of an industrial policy for the United States. In general, his technology program would increase spending for civilian research and development to provide stronger support for industries that the White House believes will provide high-paying jobs over the long run.

The initiative would increase government financing for civilian research and development by 31 percent, to more than \$36 billion. Mr. Clinton's predecessor, George Bush, was wary of having the government in the position of "picking winners and losers" in the private sector. By contrast, Mr. Clinton is on record as saying that the United States will have to follow the public-private partnership models of Europe and Japan if it wishes to remain competitive glob-

Mr. Clinton told the business



Bill Clinton sporting his presidential flight jacket while he talked with reporters aboard Air Force One en route to Washington state.

leaders Tuesday that his experience as governor of Arkansas showed with better education and training of workers, took the state from double-digit unemployment to be-

growth in less than 10 years. And as he has in every recent appearance, the president pounded home the the consequences of doing nothing, chief among them being a runaway federal deficit.

"We have no alternative but to change." Mr. Clinton said. He that a government-business alli- urged support of his economic ance can work. He said that poli-plan, including proposed spending cies leading to increased invest- cuts, tax increases and "targeted ment and competitiveness, along specific investments to grow this

Mr. Clinton said that in the past, U.S. industrial strategy had been ing second in the country in job driven by the defense budget and as a result America widened its lead in defense technologies while "losing our lead in many commercial tech-

The White House technology program envisions total additional

federal spending over the next four years of some \$17 billion. A large portion of that, \$6.5 billion, would go to making permanent the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit for businesses. Currently, the tax credit must be approved annually by Congress, a system that has made businesses wary of taking on long-term investment

The entire \$17 billion is already built into the \$168 billion in new spending the president proposed with his long-term economic re-

Vice President Al Gore, who will direct the technology program, said in California, where the program was announced, that its aim was to create jobs and make the United States the world leader in basic science, mathematics and engineer-

The White House said that among the major items envisaged under the plan were:

• A national network to help small and medium-sized businesses gain access to advanced technol-

aerospace, biotechnology and advanced materials. In aerospace, for example, Mr. Clinton wants to spend \$550 million over the next four years to encourage research in new aviation technologies, including supersonic transport.

• Increased partnerships between national laboratories, such

ment in applied research in such fields as advanced manufacturing,

as the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, and the private sector. Livermore is

a leading military research center. • Creation of a program that. would enable the U.S. automobile. industry to develop a nonpolluting car, presumably through the use of fuel storage cells. Other environmental research programs would receive funding increases.

 Added funding for a government program that encourages in-dustry to form research and development consortiums, similar to one that the U.S. semiconductor industry has formed.

Funding for the National Science Foundation and for national laboratories would be increased." while overall defense research would decrease, the White House

Mr. Gore said that a high priority would be the creation of a National information infrastructure and "information superhighways" that envision high-speed data links. between universities and public. and private research facilities.

The president said Tuesday that a new strategy must be developed and targeted at the commercial sec-

"We should begin with a program that increases public investment in technology," he said. He said that selective tax in-

creases and spending cuts were necessary to accomplish a full range of education and technology investments, as well as cuts in health care costs.

Lingering Bronchitis' Keeps Aspin Hospitalized

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - Defense Secretary Les Aspin is suffering from a "lingering bout of bronchitis" that had aggravated the effects of his heart ailment, and he will remain hospitalized for a third night, a Pentagon spokesman said

Mr. Aspin was due to undergo further examination and evaluation, but he declined to say exactly what

Bob Hall, the spokesman, said

those examinations or tests would

Mr. Aspin, 54, was hospitalized Sunday after suffering from shortness of breath, a symptom that was linked to hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, a thickening of the heart muscle that can make it difficult for said. the heart to pump blood.

In a statement, Mr. Hall said the breathing problem apparently had been touched off by a typhoid inoculation that triggered a fever.

"These two problems compounded to aggravate the effects of his underlying heart condition and produce the acute symptoms of fa-

tigue and shortness of breath he experienced Sunday night, when he went to the hospital." Mr. Hall

In previous statements about Mr. Aspin's health, there had been no mention of the symptoms being "acute," or of any symptoms of

Mr. Hall said Mr. Aspin's physicians believed that "a lingering bout of bronchitis" that he had had for about a week before receiving the inoculation had "played a part in his overall condition.

He added, however, that Mr. Aspin's physicians had said the secretary's condition was "significantly improved," and the spokesman said the secretary should be out of the hospital in "a day or so."

Mr. Hall confirmed that Mr. Aspin had had the inoculation in

preparation for a trip to Somalia. that has now been postponed. Mr. Hall said that, given the sec-

retary's sharply reduced work schedule, some Pentagon matters - such as the preparation of the, Clinton administration's first defense budget - could be affected. by his absence.

On Monday, Mr. Aspin's' spokesman, Vernon A. Guidry, said Mr. Aspin had fluid in his lungs but had not lost consciousness or gone into shock.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Outdoor Interview in Winter. A Frequent Peril of Celebrity

A Washington Post editorial issues a frigid blast against outdoor television interviews in the wintertime. "This is not the capital of Belize," The Post reminded the celebrities who stand still for such interviews. "The TV producers and reporters may love to pose you in front of Washington's stately buildings, but while you're out there in suit and tie or whatever trying not to shake and turn blue, they could, for all you know, be wearing electric underwear and enjoying themselves immensely.

The Post adds, "You'll notice that when journalists are on camera interrogating and haranguing one another ... they are doing it in a studio, not on some windswept promontory with the Washington Monument as backdrop."

And when it comes to interviewing ordinary people, The Post notes, television reporters "have learned to search in warm. enclosed locales where a neon beer sign often glows in the background. There, any request to step outside for an interview would be

answered with a simplicity and good sense | and pleasant to live in. His winner is Elko, nuts? It's the middle of February."

Short Takes

New York City has plenty of statues, but the only ones of women honor Joan of Arc, Mother Goose, Gertrude Stein and Alice in Wonderland. Now Eleanor Roosevelt is about to join this tiny group. A new Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund aims to raise \$1 million for an 8-foot (2.4-meter) bronze statue of the former first lady and militant for the underprivileged, to be erected in Riverside Park on Manhattan's West Side. Herb Zohn, a retired art dealer, came up with the idea. Members of the organizing committee include Mayor David N. Dinkins, the former first lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and such show business figures as Helen Hayes, Katharine Hepburn, Kitty Carlisle Hart and Harry Belafonte.

"The 100 Best Small Towns in America" is a new book by Norman Crampton, a big-city boy who was born in Chicago. Mr. Crampton, 59, a former newspaper reporter and public relations expert, gauged the quality of life in communities that are outside metropolitan areas and have populations between 5,000 and 15,000. His main criteria were whether the towns were economically healthy

worthy of emplation in Washington: 'Are you Nevada, which has a high school, a daily newspaper, a community college and 17 churches. It also, untypically, has several gambling casinos.

> At most colleges, engineering students get plenty of theory but hardly any practice until their third or fourth year. Now the federal government's National Science Foundation is trying to change all this. It has set up a fiveyear, \$60 million pilot program in which firstyear engineering students will work together on practical projects: building portable shelters for homeless people, for example, or homemade windmills. Traditional engineering courses," said William S. Butcher, the foundation's senior engineering adviser, "turn students off. They come in all hot to be engineers, and then they find themselves studying nothing but math and science."

The official portrait in the U.S. Treasury building of Donald T. Regan, who was one of Ronald Reagan's Treasury secretaries, shows him posing formally in front of a row of books. But one of the books bears the title "The Horse You Rode In On," which is no book title at all but the last half of an old offcolor saying that Mr. Regan liked to use to express displeasure with somebody: "[Expletive deleted) and the horse you rode in on."

Arthur Highee

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All historic buildings must be preserved as stipulated by German law. Buildings erected after 1945 have to be removed. New buildings are permissible in several locations if they do not interfere with the historical integrity of the site. The existing administration buildings and warehouses as well as anciliary buildings are presently being used for commercial purposes. A dwelling-house with tower is leased. The buildings used for commercial purposes will be transferred in a vacant condition. The historical buildings and perhaps new additional buildings have to be used according to the historical value of the complex. The local and the German federal authorities responsible for historic preservation wish to promote the use of the property for hotel and

gastronomy, meeting, training and congress facilities or one of these in combination with representative office or administration facili-The distance of the property to national major route B 273 is about 500 m, to the city center about 2,000 m, to the city limits of the German

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Clinton Offers Yeltsin Talks and a Rise in Aid

By Don Oberdorfer Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher plans to tell his Russian counterpart Thursday that the Clinton administration is ready for an early U.S.-Russian sumunit meeting, possibly by the end of March, and has decided to increase its assistance to Moscow despite an overall cut in U.S. foreign aid, according to a senior American official.

The readiness for an early meeting between President Bill Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and the proposed increase in aid indicate the high priority the administration plans to place on Russia, the official said Monday. Both presidents had said they would like an early summit meeting. The Russians are known to have hoped originally for a meeting this month and more recently suggested a meeting in March. An administration official said Mr. Chinton was prepared to meet with Mr.

a munually acceptable time and place could be found. U.S. officials would prefer to limit both the length and the agenda of the initial Clinton-Yeltsin meeting and would expect a more extensive summit meeting to take

Yeltsin by the end of next month if

place later. "Nobody is talking about a formai state visit," an official said. Instead, the initial meeting should,

in the U.S. view, "set a direction and time frame" for further talks. The aid increase being planned for Russia and the other states of the former Soviet Union would raise U.S. assistance to more than \$700 million from about \$400 million previously planned for fiscal 1994, which begins Oct. 1.

Although the new total is still well below the billions of dollars proposed by some experts on Russia, the increase is regarded by American officials as substantive as well as symbolically important, considering that Mr. Clinton's economic program announced last week called for a reduction in U.S. foreign aid overall.

The additional funds for Russia could be obtained only by squeezing other recipients of foreign aid even more than had been expected. officials said. Mr. Christopher also plans to

take the opportunity to make clear the United States' continued support for Mr. Yeltsin when he meets the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, in Geneva on Thursday. In doing so, Mr. Christopher would distance the administration from comments made last week by the departing U.S. aid coordinator, Richard L. Armitage, that Mr. Yeltsin's days in power

may be numbered. "We're dealing with Yeltsin," a senior U.S. official said. "He is the engine behind the reform process."

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As AIDS Sweeps Uganda, Orphans Take Charge

By Donatella Lorch New York Times Service

LUTENGO, Uganda — Before Julius Keeya Kintu's father died of AIDS live years ago, Julius learned from him how to grow coffee, squash and cassava, whose root is Uganda's staple food. Together they patched

up the family's hut. Then, a few months ago, Julius's mother, sick with AIDS and unable to care for herself, left her children and traveled to her mother's home to die.

Now 13, Julius has become the head of the family, the oldest boy of the seven children left to survive on their own on the two hilly acres that yield their scant livelihood.

"My father taught me how to plant and my mother, she taught me discipline," said Julius, a thin wiry boy, his voice low and "When I am older I want to be a doctor. I see so many people who are sick and they die before they even get to the hospital."

A decade after AIDS was first diagnosed in Uganda, the number of orphans surviving and schooling themselves is becoming an accepted part of society. The Government AIDS Commission estimates that AIDS-related deaths have left between 1.5 million and 2 million children without fathers (the legal definition of an orphan), of whom a majority have also lost their mothers.

The Kintu family is one of more than a hundred in this district led by a child 14 or

The government has resisted setting up orphanages, saying it is economically and socially impractical. In a poor country where more than 85 percent of the residents farm the aim is to keep orphans on their land their only insurance for the future.

NEW DELHI - The police

launched a nationwide crackdown

on activists of the main Hindu re-

vivalist opposition party on Tues-

day as Indian troops poured into

New Delhi to prevent the group

Hindu fundamentalist Bharatiya

Janata Party, accused the govern-

ment of imposing an "undeclared

L. K. Advani, the leader of the

from holding a huge rally.

thousands of his followers.

afraid of?"

political party to hold a rally,"

banned? What is the government

Parliament adjourned briefly in

uproar as Bharatiya Janata legisla-

tors threw paper balls and chanted

accusations that the government of

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha

Rao was "murdering" democracy

by using force to counter their pro-

Mr. Rao. citing the tense com-

munal situation in India since the

mosque in Ayodhya by Hindu mili-

tants, has banned all rallies and

Orphans are but one of the many changes in the social fabric and traditions of this East African nation, one of the hardest hit by AIDS, as it struggles to cope - medically, emotionally, socially and politically - with an epidemic that continues to outrace pre-

In Africa, as in much of the world, statistics on AIDS sometimes lack credibility, in large part because of inadequate reporting. Only 30 percent of Ugandans are in regular contact with health-care professionals.

Using 1988 projections, the government estimates that 9 percent of Uganda's 16.7 million people carry the virus. (The infection rate in the United States is estimated by the World Health Organization and others at 0.4

In December, the Ugandan AIDS Control Program estimated about 38,500 cases of the disease, up 17,000 from the year before. But Godwill Asimwe-Okiror, an epidemiologist for the program, said the number might be

closer to 380,000. There are no figures available for the number of deaths.

Although its plague may be less widespread than the epidemics in other countries in Africa, Uganda has been the beliwether in acknowledging its problems and trying to deal with them: Over the past two years, the causes and treatment of AIDS have been demystified, and awareness of the epidemic has become widespread.

"Now in Uganda virtually everyone knows they have been exposed," explained Norine Kaleeba, the founder and director of the AIDS Support Organization, which advocates the rights of people with AIDS throughout Africa. "It is self-awareness that close. When you live in the middle of it, has caused this. The question is, Have I somehow you cope."

caught it or not? It is not the blood-test results that are important; it is what you do.

We all hope we can cope. "Watching someone die of AIDS it is actually like watching a video of yourself. You wonder how long it will be before it is you, yourself."

The epidemic has changed aspects of Uganda's social life. Kampala's brothels have closed down, and truck-stop hotels on the main highways that a few years ago were teeming with prostitutes are now hurting for business. "Positive Living" and "Love Carefully" are seen on T-shirts, walls and newspapers, and the mottoes are preached from universities to thatch huts, from President Yoweri K. Museveni to farmers.

There are political repercussions, as well. The military, the backbone of the ruling party, has been hard hit; although there are no reliable statistics because testing has been limited, epidemiologists estimate that at least 40 percent and possibly 80 percent of soidiers are infected with HIV. Now, as civil wars fade and more than 40 percent of the 90,000 men in uniform are being sent home, researchers worry that the infection rate will

But in this intensely spiritual country, where two decades of civil war killed more than half a million people, the calamity of AIDS is often greeted with gentleness. There is very little guilt or blame over AIDS. The focus is very much on survival.

"I have never seen anyone fight death," said Sister Ursula Sharpe, director of the outpatient AIDS unit at Kitovu Hospital in Masaka, which serves more than 1,800 patients a week. "The spirit world here is very

AIDS deaths touch every Ugandan family, mostly the young adults and breadwinners or very young children, and relief workers say fear and emotional exhaustion are over-

The average life span after one is infected with HIV is five years. Hospitals are overcrowded, and there is a large market in herbal medicines and in some cases witchcraft to treat the disease. AZT and other such drugs are not available; infected Ugandans have access only to antibiotics, aspirin and cortisone cream for skin rashes.

In the villages and towns, every plot of red earth and banana palms has burial mounds. Funerals, once several-day affairs in which whole villages took part, now take only several hours. The year traditionally allowed for a widow to mourn has been shortened to less than 24 hours, after which it is considered bad luck to grieve.

By the mid-1990s, the great majority of new AIDS cases in the world will occur in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 20 million Africans will become infected, according to a State Department report in 1992. The epidemic is expected to substantially weaken the political elites and damage the economies of the hardest-hit countries -Uganda, Rwanda, Malawi, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe — all of which have HIV infection rates that exceed 5 percent of their

Mr. Asiimwe-Okiror, of the Ugandan AIDS Control Program, said surveys in par-ticularly hard-hit regions in southern Uganda showed that about 1 percent of the population was becoming infected with HIV each

"That's astronomical," he said, "and it might even be more than that."



India Rounds Up Hindu Party Activists Janata supporters were arrested in demonstrations in New Delhi for at Janata supporters at gunpoint Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches several states before they could least three months.

Nearly 2,000 people have been killed in Hindu-Muslim clashes since the mosque was destroyed. Many Hindus believe the mosque was built on the ruins of a temple. Central New Delhi has been turned into a virtual fortress as the security forces sealed off the sprawling Boat Club lawns where the Bharatiya Janata Party plans to

emergency" by arresting tens of government ban. "We have orders to break their "It is the legitimate right of a legs," Inspector Ashok Hari said. His men were holding 20 Bharatiya declared. "Why is our rally

Tuesday after they had strayed into the downtown area. But Hindu activists remained de-

"Shoot me, kill me, but I will join the rally," said Vishambar Padak, who traveled here from the western state of Maharashtra. The government has brought in

about 10,000 paramilitary Border Security Force troops and Sikh policemen from the northern states of hold its rally in defiance of the Kashmir and Punjab to beef up New Delhi's 55,000-member police department. Tens of thousands of Bharatiya

than 3,000 in the central state of Madhya Pradesh. The Bharatiya Janata Party has

accused the government of "hysteria" and "savage and repressive behavior," and has asserted that more than 100,000 supporters planning to attend Thursday's "National Conscience" rally had been detained across India. (AFP, Reuters)

China Pressed on Newsman's Beating

The Associated Press

BELJING — The Foreign Correspondents Club of China pressed the government Tuesday to investigate the police beating last year of an American television reporter whose injuries have prevented him from returning to work.

Dec. 6 razing of a 16th-century In a letter to the Foreign Ministry, the club said that medical

checks of Todd Carrell, Beijing bureau chief for ABC News, found that physical trauma caused swelling of the brain and spine damage. It said that Mr. Carrell, who re-

turned to the United States for medical treatment a month after he was roughed up and detained in Tiananmen Square in June, was bedridden for several months.

He "continues to have difficulty walking," the letter said. "He can sit up for periods of only 35 to 40 minutes at a time. He suffers near constant pain in his legs, back and

Mr. Carrel was one of seven journalists detained on June 3, 1992, the third anniversary of the crackdown on pro-democracy activists.

Hanoi Edgy On Border board trains and buses for the capi-Instability Officials said more than 20,000 Bharatiya Janata activists had been

arrested in the crackdown, more KONTUM. Vietnam — General Dao Dinh Luyen, Vietnam's chief of staff, has visited the Central Highlands to prepare border troops for possible trouble from the Khmer Rouge after the Cambodian

elections, military sources said. General Luyen spent three days in Pleiku, capital of Gia Lai-Kontum Province and the headquarters of the Vietnam military's 3d Corps, and in neighboring provinces, they

"The army is worried there will be problems with Cambodia after the elections," a soldier said. Vietnamese officials say private-

ly they doubt that UN peacekeepers will be able to ensure stability in Cambodia and will probably pull out some time after elections. They fear that the Khmer Rouge, which describes its eastern neighbor as an enemy bent on taking over Cambodia, might renew attacks on Victnam's border, they say.

United Nations peacekeeping forces are attempting to disarm Cambodia's warring factions and organize elections in May under an international peace plan. The Khmer Rouge is the only

one of four factions that has refused to lay down its arms and take part in the elections. The visit to the Central High-

lands by General Luyen, Vietnam's second-ranked military officer after Defense Minister Doan Khue, signaled growing unease in Hanoi over the Khmer Rouge's refusal to cooperate, military sources said in Piciku. The Vietnamese government has repeatedly accused the Maoist

guerrilla group of trying to sabotage the peace plan and has de-scribed the situation in Cambodia as increasingly "complicated." The fanatically anti-Vietnamese Khmer Rouge, which ruled Cam-bodia from 1975 to 1979, killed

many Vietnamese villagers in cross-border incursions in 1977 and 1978.

Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and toppled the Khmer Rouge in January 1979. Hanoi withdrew its forces in September 1989.

A Marine corporal helping a 7-month-old to some nourishment Tuesday at a center in Mogadishn. 'Defanging' Somalia's Militias

'Tough to Find a Good Guy,' Sergeant Says By Molly Moore Washington Post Service

BEER XAANI, Somalia - First Sergeant Bill Killoran sat in the glow of the evening camplire, sipping tea and listening to a Phil Collins tape with the senior colonels of one of Somalia's most feared militias, men accused of pillaging villages and slaughtering the

families of rival clans. For the last week, Sergeant Killoran and seven other members of an elite U.S. Army Special Forces team have been living on the edge of a foul, snake-infested pond deep in the red Somali desert, where they have tried to get close to the inner circle of General Mohammed Said Hersi Morgan's top field com-

"We try to befriend them," Sergeant Killoran, 33, an engineer from McLean, Virginia, said of the ragtag Morgan militia. They could turn on us anytime they want to but if they did, they would have hell

Most U.S. Marines and soldiers have roared into Somali towns in noisy shows of force or rolled into the countryside as heavily armed escorts for relief convoys. But six Special Forces teams have slipped quietly into the desert on "defanging missions," collecting intelligence on feuding warlords and waging intense, unpublicized efforts to prevent bloody clashes be-

tween warring clans. Living on packaged military dispatched attack helicopters to meals supplemented by wild birds break up a Morgan-Jess battle outand dik-diks - small antelope that side Kismayu three weeks ago, Spediers have established acacia tree desert near this abandoned cross-

ders for details of troop numbers and locations, offering sacks of grain in return for cooperation and information.

lage, shake everybody down and lay them out in the street," said Major Lelon Carroll, commander of the Special Forces group assigned to Somalia. "We're trying to win hearts and minds and get information."

The Special Forces teams, whose members have received training in the Somali language and culture, also have found themselves acting as unofficial mediators and negotiators. And no situation has been more prickly than the standoff between General Morgan's forces sprawling commercial center as his own, and they have been involved

in a brutal tug-of-war over it. While most other rival warlords have acquiesced to U.S. demands to cease their attacks, General Morgan and Colonel Jess have clashed repeatedly despite coalition efforts to block their raids. On Monday, in the latest fighting, seven Somalis were killed and 21 wounded when the rival forces battled for five hours in Kismayu, according to news agency reports.

After U.S. Army commanders

dispatched attack helicopters to lookout posts to spy on rival clans roads village 55 kilometers north- forces out of Kismayu or face a and monitor raiding parties. They west of Kismayu to monitor the showdown with coalition troops.

have scoured villages, pumping el- movements and collect intelligence on the two clan militias. ... "They're very cordial," said. Chief Warrant Officer Ron McNeal, head of the eight-member. Special Forces team whose home "You don't just blow into a vilbase is Fort Campbell, Kentucky. the day his men joined the Somali

encampment. They're using us to try to have a voice." General Morgan is perhaps oneof the most despised Somali warlords in the eyes of American officials here. The U.S. special envoy: Robert B. Oakley, has publicly derided him as a cold-blooded mur-

derer and has refused to meet with General Morgan has accused the Americans of siding with Colones Jess in the battle for Kismaya" and those of his archenemy, Colo- When U.S.-led coalition forces arnel Omer Jess, over the strategic rived there, Colonel Jess happened port town of Kismayu in southern to be in control of the city. The Somalia Each warlord claims the foreign forces stepped into the fray sprawling commercial center as his and ordered both sides not to move. Consequently, Colonel Jess's loyalists are living in the city and General Morgan's forces are con-

signed to camps outside of town. "It's really tough to find a good guy," said Sergeant Carroll of the Special Forces. "Each one has his. own type of atrocities. It's ugly.

■ Fighting Delays Pullout The Pentagon said Tuesday that the violence in Kismayu would de-lay the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Somalia, Reuters reported from Washington.

In Mogadishu, the U.S-led copopulate the desert — the U.S. sol- cial Forces teams were sent into the alition gave General Morgan until midnight Thursday to pull his

MOBUTU: As Calls for Ouster Multiply, Zairian Leader Clings to Power

(Continued from page 1)

Mobutu has been accused of sabotaging the monetary system and of encouraging a campaign against the Kasai people — people be-longing to the tribe of main rival, Prime Minis-ter Etienne Tshisekedi. More than 100,000 Kasais have been forced from their homes in southeastern Katanga (formerly Shaba) Province by angry mobs of Katangans, and about 60,000 live huddled in tents at a railroad station, where they are assisted by relief agencies.

"It looks very much like the 'ethnic cleansing' you find in other areas," said John Grinling. head of the International Committee of the Red Cross here, referring to the brutal campaign to expel ethnic groups in the Bosnian war. "Because the prime minister is Kasai, Mobutu found it expedient to create a problem with the Kasai in that area."

Mr. Tshisekedi, who was named prime minister last year over initial objections from Marshal Mobutu, has blamed the marshal for stirring up sentiment against Kasais as part of a destabilization campaign.

In Zaire, it seems, what is bad can always get worse. Last year, many Kinshasans were eating only every other day, and zoo animals were starving to death. Now many Zairians say they eat a full meal only every third day, and this time it is the immates at Kinshasa's central prison who are said to be starving to death, since the government has no money to pay for feeding them. The Red Cross is providing food to more than 100 prisoners.

"You've got ethnic cleansing. You've got political murder. You've got people being starved to death in the prisons. You've got political paralysis. You've got money that's not worth anything," said a Western diplomat. Marshal Mobutu, he added, "doesn't live

"He doesn't see the misery in the streets. He doesn't see the crippled beggars." A European diplomat described the situation in Zaire as "totally surreal and absurd." Anoth-

berserk." He warned that the nation could slide into anarchy and bloodshed similar to the strife that has wracked Liberia and Somalia in recent

years and that beset Uganda during the 1970s. With his once economically vibrant country in shambles, Marshal Mobutu continues to hold court in his marble palace at Gbadolite, where he is protected by the fiercely loyal Special Presidential Division. The elite troops are drawn largely from Marshal Mobutu's Nghandi tribe, and they have received training in the past from Israeli advisers.

A diplomat said Marshal Mobutu stays away from Kinshasa "because he's scared." When he wants to negotiate with political mediators or to speak with Western diplomats or journalists, they are flown to Gbadolite.

Marshal Mobutu has managed to retain control of the Zaire Radio and Television Organization, whose building in Kinshasa is ringed with loyal troops and tanks. Every evening television broadcasts images of Marshal Mobutu, decked out in a leopard-skin hat as he receives visitors, issues decrees and acts out what most observers regard as a fictional presi-

"He is ignored by the people, but if you watch TV you would think he is as powerful as before," said the Reverend Gode Iwele, a politically active Catholic priest. "He tries to create a fictitious world."

Marshal Mobutu has said he has no plans to give up power anytime soon. "If my people need me," the 62-year-old dictator said in an interview with Time magazine, "I can certainly remain in power for another 5, 10, or even 20

"If ever I leave power," he said, "it will only be in conditions of beauty, never under pres-

Officially, there is a government in Kinshasa, headed by Mr. Tshisekedi and chosen by a national conference that was convened in 1991 to weigh constitutional revisions. But with Mar-

er diplomat with long experience on the continent called it "typical African-style chaos gone military, Mr. Tshisekedi's government, while wrapping itself in the mantle of legitimacy, has since December been widely considered every bit as fictitious as Marshal Mobutu's fantasy

> Mr. Tshisekedi's government has never had any funds to operate, since Marshal Mobilit's troops prevented the newly named central bank. governor from entering the premises. In fact, none of the ministers has been able to go to his. office, and all of the ministries are surrounded by Marshal Mobutu's soldiers. Mr. Tshisekedis works from his home.

"The government would have been able to. function if Mobutu did not ask the soldiers to surround the offices of the ministers." Mr. Tshisekedi said. "But it is still the legal govern-

The United States, Belgium and France Zaire's chief backers in recent years - are: preparing to intensify a yearlong campaign to persuade Marshal Mobutu to step down to clear the way for a democratic government, according to administration sources in Washington. Among measures under consideration are seizing Marshal Mobutu's personal assets abroad, such as his airplanes, yacht, houses and bank accounts.

Western diplomats here say they have virtually exhausted the measures they are prepared to take in dealing with Marshal Mobutu, short of direct military action. "I don't know if well ever issue another statement to Mobuta," said an exasperated Western diplomat. "Why waste your breath? He doesn't listen."

Amid the stalemate, analysts say, some Zairians may consider abandoning their peaces? struggle for democracy and launching a guernila war to oust Marshal Mobutu. There's 2 current of thought out there that the only solo ... tion to the problem of Mobutu and his army is to arm and fight," said a Western diplomat. "It's not the answer — that would lead to civil. war. But what's the alternative?"

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What Did Jackson Really Tell Us?

By Ann Powers New York Times Service

EW YORK - First, make a decision; believe Michael Jackson or don't. And then forget your deci-sion, because it doesn't matter in the triumphant return of the prodigal star to the fold.

Jackson's recent television testimony, which reached 62 million viewers, ranged from the shocking (he's lighting a skin disease) to the expected (yes, his father beat him) to the trivial (no, he didn't take the moonwalk).

Maybe you've spent some time debating which of his claims to accept and which to deride. What matters is that Jackson was there, for his fans, for every hungry consumer of celebrity who couldn't make a sensible story from the rumors, the brief appearances and the music that seems so distant from the man. By using Oprah Winfrey to tell America and the world his secrets, Jackson reclaimed his status as a "normal" celebrity. His dis-

tance from the average person remains. That's O. K. — people expect artists to be odd and fame to make them stranger. But because fans take popular culture personally, they need to comprehend the individual behind their favorite movie performance, televi-

sion talk show or hit song. For the 14 years during which he avoided interviews, Jackson failed to offer even the illusion of familiarity. His recent confessions provided the glue with which celebrity followers can reassemble the fragments of his puzzle. Jackson's strangeness as an artist has to do with his eccentricities, but also with his long refusal, or inability, to play stardom's person-

ality game. During the interview, he named Michelangelo as his model, invoking a classical ideal of the artist that emphasizes inspiration over individuality. He also praised James Brown, linking his own work with that of the visionary soul master, whose music was meant to restructure sound itself.

If people were to accept this impersonal



Michael Jackson

vision of the artist, Jackson might reason, they wouldn't care about his liamas or his nose job; they would just marvel at the beauty of his beats.

It's arguable that his crasure of unique facial features through plastic surgery is another, extreme step in Jackson's quest to move beyond individuality. Critics have called his transformations inhuman, referring to Jackson as a cyborg or a corporate logo and noting that his choices reflect a white idea of physical perfection that contradicts his roots.

in fact, Jackson doesn't look white or black; whether because of disease or through his own attempts to change, his features now clude easy racial or gender categorization. Like his unwillingness to talk and his reclusiveness, Jackson's ambiguous looks distinguish rather than protect him. In trying to erase himself, he became the most singular star of all.

His music has always communicated sexuality, but he has failed to confidently incorporate sex into his persona. Songs like "In the Closet" and his new single, "Give In to Me," take sex to the point of surrender but don't cross the line. They are a virgin's dream of danger, in which sensuality is always tied to frustration and anxiety. Keeping server at a distance. Inchand anxiety. Keeping sex at a distance, Jackson views himself as a family artist. His most recent appearances show how he views the world, and wishes to embrace it, within the context of the family.

The Super Bowl, where Jackson performed last month, was Dad's territory, a place that the father can always be found. Jackson's baif-time extravaganza was about both prowess and paternalism and illustrated how his notions of sex are linked to fatherhood.

The chief element in Jackson's talk-show testimony, upon which all the others rested, was his confirmation that he had been abused as a child. Domestic violence is a reality, but it also has become a metaphor for the power structure upon which the nuclear family rests. It brings the discussion of society's cruelties down to a personal level.

Regardless of whether his father beat him, the young Michael Jackson was certainly abused — by the media, by the music industry and, in some ways, through the hunger of his own fans. For audiences to admit this, they would have to confront their own complicity in a system that glorifies and hounds the few while reducing the masses to voiceless



Act II's scene of revelry, resembling "a Halloween party in a bawdy house."

New Depths of Gloom in 'Traviata'

By David Stevens
International Herold Tribune

ARIS — In its new production at the Theatre du Châtelet, "La Traviata" is presented more as a pitiless X-ray than a subtly revealing portrait. Klaus Michael Grüber's staging leaves nothing to the imagination in its social and psychological analysis, but the result is severely damaging to the music that should be the main dramatic vehicle.

Not that he is wrong. Violetta is indeed dreadfully alone in the midst of a crowd of superficial people, she is marginalized by society and doomed by illness as well. And here she is shown alone, even when surrounded by people in the parties of the first and third scenes, not even making any real contact with Alfredo or Papa Germont

But Grüber does not wait for the disaster of the final act. He begins with it, at least in mood, leaving himself nowhere to go. Each act is played in gloom, dark except for some isolated lamps, with the action confined to the ramp of the stage and the background a suggestion of a nocturnal Paris cityscape. Even the idyll of the country house is enveloped in gloom. It is as if Violetta has already died and the events of her life are being re-enacted as a parody.

The first-act guests look like nothing so much as a bunch of well-dressed revelers recuperating in a police drunk tank, accompanied by a naked young lady looking like a misplaced caryatid.

The second-act festivities might be a Halloween party in a bawdy house.

Verdi, as always, is deliberately superficial in his dance music because something serious is always going on behind the facade, but the facade is not grotesque. But the meticulous staging had its own time

frame that seemed to weigh on the music. Antonio Pappano, the young but experienced conductor in the pit with the Philharmonia Orchestra, seemed to be driving with one foot on the accelerator and the other on the brake, adjusting to stage events as he went along.

The first of two young casts offered fresh, attractive voices. Giusy Devinu was an appealing and moving Violetta, with a voice more at home in the lyric passages than in the coloratura or dramatic lines. Vicente Ombuena, a fresh-voiced lyric tenor, was Alfredo, and Victor Torres solid and implacable as the elder Germont.

Lucio Fanti's sets reinforced Grüber's psychologically overwrought view of the story, with some telling touches such as the warped windows in Flora's party house and the brooding, anonymous windows of the distant city And the sets were in turn underlined by Rudy Sabounghi's costumes and Dominique Bor-

An interesting aspect of this production was the presence in the pit of the Philharmonia. The celebrated London orchestra is in the first year of a four-year arrangement with the Châtelet that will bring the orchestra to the Paris theater for both opera and concerts. This week it is also playing two concerts in the theater's ongoing

This has munually beneficial aspects. On the one hand Stephane Lissner, the Châtelet's director, has ambitious, long-range plans and having no house orchestra, needs some solid reinforcement that cannot be entirely guaranteed by the major Paris ensembles. On the other hand, the orchestra is a self-governing cooperative, which means it gets paid when it works. Besides its London concerts (45 this year in Royal Festival Hall), it welcomes the chance to show itself abroad.

"It was difficult to convince them about coming here," said Vincent Meyer, the 41-yearold Frenchman who has been the orchestra's president for eight years.

"The orchestra is paid a lump sum to rehearse in London for a week and be in Paris for almost a month, which works out to less pay than usual. But in the end the orchestra was convinced by the serious, long-range artistic goals of the theater."

In addition, the orchestra's agenda of some 250 working sessions this season includes regular appearances at the festival in Taomina, Sicily: a program of joint concerts of 20thcentury music with Pierre Boulez's Ensemble Intercontemporain of Paris; a program of commissioning new works from contemporary composers, and recording dates.

Further performances of "La Traviata" are Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday and March and 2. A Philharmonia concert Friday at the Chatelet, under Ivan Fischer features Thomas Zehetmair as soloist in Bartok's Violin Concerto

The Invisible Man's Jovial Bag of Tricks

By Sheridan Morley International Herald Tribune

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dia's Militi

s. Serzeant San ONDON - Forty years after Joan Littlewood took over the running of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, where an hour before opening night of "Oh! What A Lovely War" they found her on hands and knees scrubbing the foyer ("What are you doing?" they asked; "Expecting compamy came the reply) her spirit is celebrated in the latest show to transfer from that playhouse to the West End.

Ken Hill's "The Invisible Man" (at the Vaudeville) takes the 100-year-old H. G. Wells sciencefiction thriller and converts it to a typical Littlewood music-hall spectacle of the Victorian era. Thus we get cheery songs and dances from a company that later converts itself into the little Kent community of Iping where "somethink

'orrible" is about to happen. ning stage devices, ownerless cigarettes are smoked to the butt, glasses are emptied by invisible throats, and newspapers turn their own pages. Indeed the real star of this show is its magic adviser Paul Kieve, who has turned it

into a jovial box of tricks. Any underlying message that Wells may have had about the dictatorial powers of misused science soon vanishes into a welter of trickery, ? through which we are led by Brian Murphy as a jovial gypsy who, taken up by the Invisible Man as a kind of Sancho Panza, lived on to tell the

always blend happily, yet for all that Hill manages an uproarious family entertainment. Like its near-contemporary "Peter Pan," Trelawny of the "Wells" is one of those scripts that everyone hates except the public, and the actors who get to play it. After a 30-year absence from London, Pinero's epitaph for the old actor-laddies has turned up twice, just be-

LONDON THEATER

fore Christmas in a patchy all-star West End

revival sadly lacking much direction, and now in a vastly better John Caird production for the open Olivier stage of the National.

The mystery, though, is why he didn't go for the musical; Caird at his best ("Les Miserables") and his worst ("Children of Eden") is a director who, like his old partner Trevor Nunn, knows a very great deal about how to give classical dignity to song-and-dance shows.

What we have, however, is the play and here What happens of course is the arrival of a as with the recent "Pygmalion" on this same straining toward something bigger and better, like a feature film or the full Broadway production. Indeed, the single most breathtaking moment is a scenic one, when the theatrical boardinghouse to which Rose Trelawny has returned after her unhappy sojourn in Cavendish Square is suddenly opened out to reveal the bare stage of a huge Victorian playhouse complete with wings and royal boxes.

Written in the 1890s but set back 30 years, the play mourns the passing of the old barnstonners (superlatively played here by Betty Marsden and

come close to it?") while celebrating the arrival of Tom Robertson (thinly disguised here as Tom Wrench) and his "cup and saucer realism." Yet by the time the play was first seen, that too was being thrown out of the green-room by the arrival of Shaw and even Ibsen, so Pincro is left with a kind of Garrick Club nostalgia trip onto which he has had to batch a conventional love

Everything therefore depends on the playing, and here Caird is superbly served: Helen McCrory, in the title role, perfectly captures Rose's crossover from a lovelorn ingenue to wounded woman, while Steven Pacey, Kevin Williams and Adam Kotz brilliantly distinguish between the classic theatrical types who surround her into the boardinghouse and backstage.

But the performance of the evening, indeed suspect already one of the award-winning performances of the year, is that of Robin Bailey as Vice Chancellor Sir-William Gower. From his first appearance from beneath a handkerchief in the awful stillness of Cavendish Square, through ("Have we no chairs? Do we lack chairs?"), to his hearthreaking conversion at Rose's hands to his own theatrical memories ("Kean? Ah Kean: He was a splendid gypsy"), Bailey and Caird have wonderfully recognized that this is essentially a play about Gower and his eventual reawakening to the magic of theater, as much as it is ever about Rose's marital problems or Tom's desire to be a revolutionary dramatist.

"Trelawny of the Wells" is that curious contradiction, a great play without being a very good one; but for the second time in 30 years

Up From Pop: Carly Simon Takes a Fling at Opera

The Associated Press EW YORK — Carly Simon never imagined she would write an opera. But that was before the Metropolitan Opera Guild and the Kennedy Center in Washington, kicking off a project seeking new audiences for opera, asked the pop singer and songwriter to try her hand

the son of divorced, former-hippie parents. It opens Thursday at the John Jay Theatre here classical than her pop songs. Her harmonies and continues until March 7, then moves to the Kennedy Center from April 7 to April 11.

The plot centers on Rom, whose father has become more bohemian while his mother has turned proper. Rom changes clothes in taxis,

around a 12-year-old lead character who is plan to try to get the parents back together. Simon thinks her melodies sound more were influenced by the French composers Gabriel Faure and Francis Poulenc.

"But my rhythm orientation is modern and pop. I was not interested in changing that," she said. "I think that's the most interesting part of the fusion — the rhythms of pop and melodies."

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Allergic to Government

Over the weekend, the public got a look at the Republican response, such as it is. The Republican legislators and their fellowtraveling commentators are worried --- yes, gravely worried — about President Bill Clinton's economic proposals.

Their arguments, boiled to basics, are twofold. They believe that his efforts to reduce the deficit rely too much on new taxes and not enough on spending cuts. And, in words usually reserved for the Apocalypse, they warn that his strategy will vastly expand government's reach, cripple the markets and stampede the nation into statism.

Some of the criticism reflects the ruffled pride of a party that finds itself boxed into a corner, Mr. Clinton has said, "Look, I'll take the political hit on the tax side; if you Republicans in Congress, who've been worried about needless spending for years, don't like my cuts, then offer something better."

True, that ploy obscures deficiencies in the president's plan. He wipes out no important government programs and takes a big bite out of only one, defense. And some of the cuts aren't cuts at all, but rather higher user fees and tax increases on wealthier Social Security recipients.

Yet this much can be said for him: He does more than merely rail against the deficit. And he at least addresses those programs that account for 70 percent of the federal budget - Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security and defense.

His critics' main line of response is theological. The Chinton formula — higher taxes. reduced consumption, targeted government investment — is the Devil's work. Better to embrace inertia than to let this heretic from Arkansas set the government in motion. There should be no presumption that Mr.

Clinton's strategy is right simply because it lavors more government investment. But there is something disingenuous about his critics' nostalgia for Reaganomics, which managed to quadruple the national debt in four years, such that interest payments are now one-seventh of the federal budget.

The Republicans' intellectual cupboard, to judge from what their leaders say, is barer than at any time since the Goldwater implosion. Challenged to specify cuts, Senator Bob Dole had to pull out the dog-eared script for an "across-the-board" freeze.

And there was something wistful about Jack Kemp's appeal to the old supply-side voodoo that if you just cut taxes, the economy will grow its way out of the deficit. For many Americans, that didn't work the first time, and to them President Clinton's counterargument seems worth a try.

Where the opposition could profitably spend its time is not in abstract potshots at government's legitimate role in U.S. society, but in arguments over the dirty details. After all, the president's strategy will rise or fall partly on whether the spending programs he proposes are good or bad for the economy.

Should taxpayers' money be used to support research on technology? Develop programs of national service for high school graduates? Are a few billion dollars well spent on high-speed rail? Low-cost housing? Early childhood education?

The president has offered his choices. His critics should provide others. This is especially true of the Republicans, who had an entire decade to argue that the Magic of the Marketplace would fix every problem. In November, the voters seemed to call for a new level of government engagement.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progress in South Africa

What was thought of as an impossibility in South Africa only a few years ago now appears on the verge of coming to pass. Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and the government of President Frederik W. de Klerk, once the country's two most bitter rivals, have endorsed an accord that if allowed to work, will lead their racially stratified nation to living, working democracy and all that comes with it.

Final details must be negotiated with other groups in multiparty talks scheduled to resume on March 5 after a rancorous nine-month hiatus. For the moment, the world can savor the news that three years after Mr. Mandela's release from prison, South Africa's most potent political forces have agreed to share power in a transitional government of national unity formed on the basis of the country's first all-races election. to be held by early next year.

While all the ideas about the operations of the interim government have yet to coalesce, and other potentially disruptive rivals such as the Inkatha Freedom Party have yet to be fully heard from, some elements of the agreement are already known. Most important. the post-apartheid constitution, which transforms South Africa to a new political order with a new set of values and rights, will be drafted and adopted by a legislative body democratically elected on the basis of proportional representation. That feature will give the new constitution a legitimacy that the current basic law never had.

Similarly, Mr. Mandela, who presumably will be chosen by an ANC-dominated interim parliament as the next president, will be able to claim an authority that Mr. de Klerk and his predecessors never could. Other elements of the negotiated compromise concerning the shape and composition of the cabinet, the president's executive prerogatives and the scope of the power left with the regions — all important — must be endorsed by the other large and minor partners in the forthcoming multiparty forum.

As with everything else that has been a part of the process of dismantling and disengaging from the apartheid system, the months ahead will have their difficult stretches as well. But the basic arrangement allowing the white minority to assume a subsidiary role in the governing coalition for up to five years is the configuration that helped bring South Africa to this new and important place. It was done, says the ANC, "in the interest of peace, stability and reconstruction." As the prospective government-in-waiting, which will need the cooneration of all important South African interests, the ANC made a decision that was proper, wise and, we think, unifying.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Get Tough on Mobutu

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire is engaged in a grisly war of nerves against his own people. He has long profited from the view on the part of his foreign patrons — France, Belgium and the United States that only he could keep his nation from exploding into tribal anarchy. Now, as democratic elements attempt to wrest power peacefully from him, he seems intent on generating new fears of chaos to retain power. There seems to be no price that this dictator is not prepared to make his country pay for his personal ends.

In the latest phase, Marshal Mobutu has used his special forces, drawn from his own Nghandi ethnic group, to defy the authority of an opposition government chosen by a democratic national conference last year. Abandoning any pretense of governing, he has simply taken over the central bank and television and deployed his troops to intimidate resistance. His foreign sponsors have cut off all but humanitarian aid, and private business activity is at a standstill, but Marshal Mobutu still dominates the moonscape he is making of Zaire.

The democratic opposition, such as it is,

when rioting in Kinshasa led Belgium and France to fly in forces last month to protect their nationals — the French ambassador had been killed by, apparently, random fire - these units quickly retired when they had accomplished their mission. Nowhere, and certainly not in the United States, is there discernible taste for direct engagement in Zaire's agonies. It is a fair question whether Zaire has, as some warn, the potential to become a warlords' festival like Liberia or Somalia, but the notion that Marshal Mobutu is the only person who can keep the country glued together dies hard.

calls for a foreign military bailout. But

If not intervention, however, there surely are other things the Americans, Belgians and French could do. With only the frailest connection to the sea, Zaire would seem particularly vulnerable to a strategically devised embargo. Why has it taken so long to go after this corrupt man's ill-gotten assets -properties and cash -in foreign vaults? Marshal Mobutu is a hard case — and a good place for the Clinton team to show its

concern for democracy in Africa. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Pay Heed to Burma Atrocities

The unprecedented international solidarity shown last week for the protest mission of Nobel Peace Prize winners in campaigning for the unconditional release of their fellow laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners has highlighted the need for the world to pay heed to the atrocities in Burma and take a stand.

Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai's impressive show of courage when he stood up against the military and allowed the laureates into Thailand to protest against neighboring Burma has been somewhat tempered by his statements on Saturday. Meeting the Nobel laureates he said; "Thailand and the Association of South East Asian Nations have their own means of dealing with the

situation in Burma. And we have been doing that without making headlines." Mr. Chuan also claimed that Thailand has a far better knowledge of "the cultures in this region" than do the governments in other regions.

But the ASEAN way of dealing with Burma through "constructive engagement" has not produced the desired results. The change of leadership in the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the freeing of a few political prisoners and the convening of a national convention for the promulgation of the constitution are mere cosmetics. The council simply wants to entrench its rule.

Forget about ASEAN taking up the Burmese cause, its own human rights record stinks in a system where political absolutism is me among certain member states.

- The Nation (Bangkok).

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OPINION

Yes, Do Our Best to Return to a Nonnuclear World

By Robert S. McNamara

WASHINGTON — In the wake of the first and second treaties on reducing strategic arms, many security experts say the world can afford a long pause in nuclear arms

control. They are wrong. Worldwide, there are about 40,000 nuclear warheads with a total destructive power

It can be confidently predicted that the combination of human fallibility and nuclear arms will inevitably lead to nuclear destruction.

more than a million times that of the Hiroshima bomb. Even assuming that the reductions required by the strategic arms treaties that Presidents George Bush and Boris Yelt-sin signed are carried out, the stock of warheads of the five declared nuclear powers -the United States, Russia, China, France and Britain — is not likely to be reduced below 10,000 by the year 2003.

By then, the danger of nuclear war will have been lowered but not eliminated.

Firmer steps are needed to lower that risk. That was made clear by disclosures of how close the planet came to nuclear disaster during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. It was a dramatic demonstration of fallibility - of the degree to which all parties were captives of misinformation, misjudgment and miscalculation.

It can be confidently predicted that the combination of human fallibility and nuclear arms will inevitably lead to nuclear destruction. Therefore, insofar as it is achievable, we should seek a return to a nonnuclear world.

I say "insofar as achievable" because one or more declared nuclear powers - or an international agency - would have to retain a small nuclear force, at most 100 to 200 warheads, as protection against blackmail by nations that would develop such weapons in secret.

More and more political and military leaders accept the idea that basic changes in the world's approach to nuclear weapons are required. Many have endorsed the idea of returning to a nonnuclear world, among them Les Aspin in a speech at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June.

Others still believe that the threat to use nuclear weapons prevents conventional war. This was the essential position of a report, "The Role of Nuclear Weapons in the New-World Order," prepared by an advisory committee for the U.S. secretary of defense just over a year ago. Accepting this argument means accepting the risk that if deter-rence fails, a nuclear exchange, which would

destroy nations, may follow.

The United Nations Security Council could play a central role in stopping the further proliferation of all types of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them. At least 20 countries possess or can produce at least two types of weapons - whether nuclear, chemical or biological - or their delivery systems. Most have, or are believed to be developing, a capability in three or four of these categories.

To halt this proliferation, there is no alternative to collective, coercive Security Council action. It should take this form:

The Security Council would agree to pro-

hibit the development, production and purchase of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles by countries.

that do not have them. Countries violating this ban would be subject to strict economic sanctions. If the sanctions had no effect, a UN military force would be given a mandate to climinate the

production capability and destroy any stocks produced or bought. Countries that have such weapons -- including both declared and undeclared nuclearpowers such as India, Pakistan and Israel would be subject to inspection and control, and would be asked to approve a treaty pro-

hibiting first use of nuclear weapons.

Progress on this difficult agenda would be accelerated if the United States re-examined. its own long-term strategic muclear aims. We Americans need to ask ourselves: What would be the rationale for having 3,500 nucle. ar weapons 10 years from now?

The writer was secretary of defense under Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson He is a member of the Washington Council on Nonproliferation, which published a longer version of this paper. This article was adapted by: The New York Times.

Is That Japanese Trade Surplus Really Such a Terrible Thing?

By Naoyuki Haraoka

All Sinners, No Saints, How Many Trade Warriors?

By Roy Denman

Ron Brown, the secretary of commerce, said

early on that he would be in charge of trade

policy. Mac Baldrige, his predecessor in the early

Reagan years, made a similar bid, but Bill Brock,

the then trade representative, won the day. So, it

The second concern was to respond to the

crowds of American businessmen who have been

thronging the trade representative's office day

and night. See here. Mr. Kantor, they will have

been saying, you've got to stick up for the U.S. of

A. We've been suckers. Here we are with the most

open market in the world and we just can't get

into foreign markets. We've got to have a level

playing field, and if these foreigners don't give it

Seductive as it is, this is an illusion. Every year

the European Commission publishes a list of

barriers faced by Europeans wishing to trade with

the United States. The last report (1992) covers

96 closely printed pages — enumerating tariffs up

to nearly 40 percent. Buy American preferences

for American suppliers, the Jones Act, which

restricts trade between American ports to Ameri-

can vessels, and quotas that double the price of

sugar for American consumers and limit imports

per American to a pound of dairy cheese a year.

uniquely a sinner in international trade; we are

The idea that American exports hit a brick wall

in foreign markets is also an illusion. They encoun-

ter restrictions now and again, just as foreign

Not that this means the United States is

to us, we've got to to sock it to them.

seems, has Mickey Kantor.

TOKYO - The recent surge in Japan's already large trade surplus is provoking a fresh volley of criticism from the United States and other countries. Critics allege that the burgeoning surplus shows that the Japanese market is still essentially closed and that growth in Japan's exports is taking job opportunities from trading partners.

The trade imbalance is seen as a

chronic disease with acute symptoms that must be cured before leading economic powers can move forward in international trade and cooperation. Calls for tougher action against Japan are getting louder, fueling the trend toward managed trade and protectionism. The consequences of this trend for a world economy already in

on steel and government purchasing.

the Community on aircraft subsidies.

tourist confronted by a grizzly bear.

inequities unilaterally.

D RUSSELS — The Clinton administration has

banged the European Community on the head

The new president has appeared to call into

The administration has agreed to seek an exten-

question the agreement painfully reached after

years of negotiation between the United States and

sion of the fast track authority for congressional

approval of an agreement — if one can be reached

—in the still pending Uruguay Round, the biggest

of the postwar trade negotiations. But it has ex-

pressed dissatisfaction with the results so far

achieved, particularly the hard-fought settlement

on agriculture, and has in general shown for com-

pleting the Uruguay Round all the enthusiasm of a

And, according to Ray Seitz, the U.S. ambassa-

dor to Britain, the Clinton administration is deter-

mined to "get tough on trade" and to "deal with

Are the Europeans right to be concerned? At

moments such as these, the voice of a soothing turtle

can always be heard in the land. Why, says a British

correspondent in Washington, being nervous would

show "jumpiness." which needs, he adds reproving-

ly, to be held in check. "Europe, the U.K. [which is

presumably moored somewhere in the Atlantic and

Japan have to learn that this administration may

Whether or not America is going protectionist,

take its time to make up its mind on policy issues.

there is something to be said for not passing an

instant judgment. Mickey Kantor, the new U.S.

trade representative, has clearly sought to do two

things in his initial statements, both directed to

domestic objectives. The first was to stake out turf.

recession could be serious -- and not only for Japan. Before giving in to protectionist tendencies, however, we should take a closer look at the trade imbalance. What are the actual economic impli-

ance? Is it really the disease it is thought to be? But first consider the Japanese market's alleged lack of openness. In the past decade, this market has undergone a pronounced structural change. Since the Plaza Accord in 1985, the ven has appreciated considerably against the dollar and other major, currencies, making imports into Japan

goods have increased substantially. While recession in Japan has led to a temporary decline in imports, this does not change the fact that trends in the import structure are still positive for Japan's trading partners.

So do the underlying structural cations of running such an imbalcauses of Japan's growing trade surplus lie on the export side of the equation? Despite restraints in some areas. Japanese exports are still rising. The increase is in value, however, not volume, and stems mainly from higher prices. Many Japanese exporters have been raising the prices of their goods in response to the yen's appreciation, or to reflect improvements in product quality. cheaper. Imports of manufactured

But demand for Japanese items remains steady because in many key industries, Japan's trading partners, particularly the United States, have increasingly come to rely on Japanese components and capital goods to maintain their export competitiveness. The depth of cross-border economic integration makes it structurally difficult for Japanese exports to fall, re-

gardless of macroeconomic factors. So perhaps critics should be less quick to blame Japanese exporting behavior, which is consistent with the free-market mechanism. It would be more helpful if the United States were urged to reverse the rundown of its industries that is contributing to the imbalance in trade with Japan. The U.S. fiscal deficit and low sav-

exporters come up against restrictions in the Unit-

ed States. But U.S. merchandise exports to the

world rose by 30 percent between 1988 and 1991.

European Community, taking 30 percent of U.S.

exports, has been leading the band. America has had

a steadily growing trade surplus with the EC, which

in 1992 stood at \$17 billion — by far the largest

This is very difficult to bring home to a Congress

which forced on the last administration powers to

retaliate against foreigners if unilateral American

demands were not met. And here is the rub. This

administration has not - yet, at any rate -

decided to go protectionist. But it has not the same

commitment to the one-world trading system that

previous American administrations have had since

Its concentration on domestic problems may

be both heroic and timely, but this leaves little

attention to the massive retaliation against Amer-

ican exports that could follow unilateral action

against trading partners, or to the wrecking not

former head of the EC Commission's delegation in

The argument is still valid. In effect,

Mr. Clinton is proposing an additional

"tax" on anyone unlucky enough to

enter a hospital as a non-Medicare

Leon Panetta, the conscientious

former House Budget Committee

chairman recruited by Mr. Clinton as

director of the Office of Management

and Budget, knows these games for

what they are. That may explain why

he looks so uncomfortable defending

such artifices, as he was forced to do

repeatedly after Mr. Clinton's speech.

But the accounts of the plan's formu-

lation suggest that Mr. Panetta lost

some crucial inside battles when Mr.

Clinton sided with political aides who

wanted to sugarcoat the message, as

That is bad politics as well as bad

economics. Mr. Clinton is likely to get

a budget-economic package passed

this year. Passing one that just pre-

tends to fix the deficit is no fix at all. It

simply moves the day of reckoning

closer to the next presidential election.

George Bush is the living evidence of

the danger of following that course.

Mr. Clinton did during the campaign

patient in the next four years.

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International Herald Tribune.

ar trade war could start by accident.

1947, nor the same interest in the outside world.

which it enjoys with any of its trading partners.

And as a customer of the United States, the

ings rate, as well as the high savings rate in Japan, are also structural causes of the trade imbalance. Demographic factors related to the aging of the Japanese population and the need for people to put aside money for retirement are a major reason for the high Japanese savings rate. There are only limited policy options open to Japan for changing this structural disparity with the United States.

The allegation that Japan's trade surplus incorporates a "beggar thy neighbor" approach and is taking jobs away from trading partners is nores, or at least underestimates, the effects of the flow of Japanese finance that accompanies the surplus This recycling of the trade surplus takes the form of foreign direct investment loans, or, as is currently the case, debt repayments. But no matter what its form, the flow creates, not removes, jobs in the United States and other importing economies.

The Japanese government is constantly being urged to eliminate trade barriers and stimulate domestic demand to help draw more imports. While efforts must and will continue in this direction, results should not be indged soley by the effect on the trade balance. Such efforts are important to stimulate world economic growth and advance the process of international economic integration, rather than reduce the trade imbalance.

By continuing to focus on this imbalance, we may only be helping orpopents of free trade. The claim that the trade surplus itself is detrimental to world economic welfare can easily lead to managed trade and an increase in barriers to the free flow of goods, services and finance. The last time the world experienced a closing of markets in the face of recession was in the-1930s, and the result was the Great Depression.

just of the Uruguay Round but of the prospects All countries must now work tofor world trade that would follow reopening of gether to prevent something similar from happening again. We must agree And when it comes to push and shove on any of on a way forward. But to do this, we these issues with Congress during the next year, the must first agree on how we define and president might want to save his chips for the measure key economic data. struggle on domestic legislation. That way a nucle-

This is not as easy as some may 9 think. There are statistical problems in defining trade imbalance. The The writer, now a consultant in Brussels, is a sheer size of the numbers means that data collection is often imprecise. Washington. He contributed this comment to the The fact that the sum total of the current balances of all the world's trading nations shows a deficit of more than \$100 billion is a clear example of the need to improve collec-

tion methods. Moreover, the balance is drawn from trade in goods. Services should be included as well, especially if the effect of trade flows on employment is considered important.

Economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development seem to feel that the trade instalance should be reduced by policy coordination between major economic powers to thwart protectionism. But this plays into the hands of protectionists. Instead, the focus of macropolicy coordination should be on promotion of sustainable economic growth.

The OECD should become a forum for re-evaluating the nature and effects of trade imbalance and reforming the statistical approach to trade analysis. Only then will there be a sound information base for developing global trade and economic policies that draw on objective, not emotional, factors.

The writer is director of the International Trade Research Office in the International Trade Policy Bureau of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. He wrote this comment for the Herald Tribune in a personal capacity.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Reason for Being? allies, is ready to conclude peace negotiations with Russia." Meanwhile, Trots-LONDON — The womanhood of

England has been roused. One of the favorite arguments against the advanced woman's movement is that the race will degenerate if the female sex abandons maternity as its prime duty and vocation in life. Resenting the allegation, some ladies in London, interested in women's suffrage, and engaged in the women's section of the World Fair's in Chicago, have sent photographic likenesses of babies. whose mothers are remarkable for their intellectual abilities. Each little cherub will be labeled, no doubt, Science, Greek, Literature, History and so on.

1918: War and Peace

BASEL — According to news from Vienna, Count Czermin has sent the following wireless message to Trotsky: "In reply to the demand which you sent officially on February 18, I have the honor to inform you that

ky has informed the French Embassy that Russia has decided to wage a holy revolutionary war against Germany. 1943: Fake 'Protection'

WASHINGTON - From our New

York edition: Anti-aircraft "guns," which have peeked skyward for months from congressional office building roots to provide "protection" for the nation's lawmakers are made of wood and manned by "decoy soldiers," it was disclosed today [Feb. 23]. Harold D. Cooley, represent tative in Congress, climbed, unchallenged, to the roof of its new office building and discovered the secret. He told the House about it during the discussion of a billion-dollar naval shore constructin bill. He expressed the hope that none of the money would be spent for the construction of "painted ships upon a painted ocean or for wooden gans." "Gentlemen, it was a gruesome sight," he said.

Slippery Politics Is a Dangerous Game for Clinton By David S. Broder

all sinners. There are no saints.

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's economic plan is addressed, he says, not to one deficit but to three: the budget deficit, the investment deficit and the social deficit. Americans, he says, must shut down

the drain of red-ink budgets that have virtually quadrupled the national debt in the past dozen years. At the same time, we must increase the investments that promise productivity growth and luture prospecity. And there are, he says, unmet needs for AIDS research. public housing rehabilitation, preschool education and a score of other things that cannot wait.

President Clinton is right to say that all three deficits must be faced. But he is wrong — dangerously wrong — to do so in a way that worsens a fourth deficit: people's trust in their leaders.

The new president is being rightly praised for putting all these issues on the table in a comprehensive and coherent fashion. But if his diagnosis of the nation's needs is accurate, his prescription falls far short of a remedy. His plan just does not achieve its advertised goals. And it will avail Mr. Clinton little to push his economic program to passage if voters decide afterward that they were misled about what it would do. Doubts about his reliability plagued Mr. Clinton all through the

campaign year and caused him to wind up with the lowest share of the popular vote of any winner since Richard Nixon, in a similar threeway race, 24 years earlier. Now people are discovering that Mr. Clinton really played fast and loose with the facts in last year's

campaign. When reporters challenged the assumptions and the internal mathematics of his campaignseason economic plan, "Putting People First," the Democratic nominee brushed off the questions. When Republicans said he was being deceptive, he issued indignant denials that ring hollow today. Last Oct. 1, for example, when the

Bush campaign ran ads based on the calculation that Mr. Clinton could finance his campaign promises only by raising taxes on every family earning more than \$36,600 a year, this is what the Democratic nominee said:

"It is blatantly false ... It is a disgrace to the American people that the president of the United States would make a claim that is so baseless, that is so without foundation, so

shameless in its attempt to get votes

under false pretenses. Last week President Clinton, unembarrassed, put forward a revised program requiring tax increases that the administration says will affect most families making more than \$30,000, one-sixth below the threshold George Bush had forecast. Mr. Clinton claims that he has been forced to these steps by the mexpected \$346 billion size of the deficit he inherited. But last July he told Busi-

ness Week that the deficits would

approach \$400 billion.

The more serious problem is that the new economic plan, "A Vision of Change for America," looks almost as jerry-built as the campaign document it replaced. The administration's \$30,000 threshhold, for example, is not what most people understand as income, or even the Form 1040's familiar adjusted gross income line. It is a figure concocted to include all kinds of "noncash income," including fringe benefits and even the imputed tental value of the family home. As administration officials have conceded, the higher tax bites actually begin at a figure closer to \$20,000 than to \$30,000.

These artifices were carefully concealed in Mr. Clinton's State of the Union address, helping him to gain a favorable first public reaction. Assiduous salesmanship has so far sustained that image of evenhandedness. The more that is learned about the plan, the less solid it looks. As much as \$54 billion of claimed spending reductions are actually increases in taxes or fees. More important, major cost-cut-

ting moves are of dubious value. The plan calls for more than \$38 billion in Medicare savings over the next four years, not through any reforms but simply by cutting government payments to hospitals and doctors. In the past, when Republican administrations have proposed such "savings," Democrats have objected, properly, that hospitals and doctors would be forced to shift those costs to private patients and to raise their rates to make up for the loss.

Austria-Hungary, in concert with her

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7.1. T. PEGE

OPINION

A Serious United Nations Means Serious Members

the first day they depend on other

Other Bosniss are in the making.

nations to rescue them. Bosnia.

headed for the UN agenda.

lowed whole nations alive.

N EW YORK — One day when the United Nations was young, a British delegate delivered a warning: This place is going to choke to death with new members. Take care, he said, or instead of the 50-odd countries we have now we will wind up with 75, maybe even 80. The United Nations now

has 180 members and will grow. If some numerical lid had been put on, Indonesia and Japan would not be members, nor Morocco or the Baltics, Germany, Korea, Spain, Ukraine and scores of other nations without which the United Nations

would be politically emaciated. The problem is not numbers, but something far more important. It can lead not just to crowded chambers but to war among and within

through the United Nations.

UN enforcement capability.

Security Council has the necessary

the power essential to enforce its

decisions, there must be an ear-

marked military force. This will

cant contribution of forces from

the United States, the most power-

ful member. Action authorized by

the Security Council should be-

come an important part of the fab-

The UN Charter provided for

creation of an enforcement mecha-

nism to carry out collective mea-

sures approved by the Security

Council. But the Cold War blocked

it because the Soviet Union always

cover of multilateralism for U.S.

military action. That was possible

because the Soviet representative had walked out of the Security

ric of U.S. security.

Council's authority.

By A. M. Rosenthal nations, famine and massacre -In what was once the Soviet Union,

and has. The plain truth, never said out loud at the United Nations, is that countries have been admitted that cannot or will not take on the minimum responsibilities that they owe to the international community and to their own people. The very act of independence can make countries dependents of

the world. Some come to freedom economically so wretched that they may never be able to feed their own people. In Somalia, the population grows so fast that the food supply cannot keep up.

Some are so beset by enemies at home or on their borders that from

carved out to suit Western colonialism. European administrators by tyrannies. drew frontiers that thousands of miles away fragmented people of the same language, clan, economy and history.

countries are entering nationhood lo a jungle in New Guinea, then in a state of civil or border war -Dutch-ruled, I once stumbled along a narrow muddy path. On this side, a Durch missionary told It is a mantra now that at least under communism and the czars me solemnly, lived people officially counted as Protestant, on the other there were no ethnic wars. Sure: The cover was kept on so tight that as Roman Catholic.

what was festering beneath was not And at the United Nations are scen or smelled. The sorrows of the scores of countries whose governformer Soviet nations are the heriments never had the slightest intentage of Communist destruction of tion of carrying out the most imthe economy, and of czarist and portant obligation of membership Communist colonialism that swal-- to treat their own citizens with decency, otherwise known as hu-In Africa and Asia, nations were man rights. From the moment of

veto, no nation is obligated to use

its earmarked forces if it opposes a

in an effort to strengthen the UN

security capability, the Pentagon

should assign top personnel to the

planning and management of the

U.S. military role at the level of the

Joint Chiefs. On the civilian side.

the offices responsible for UN secu-

rity affairs in both the Defense and

State departments should be elevat-

Throughout most of its history,

the United Nations has been belit-

tled as an extravagant debating so-

ciety. If Washington reconsiders its

security priorities, that reputation

should change in the next few years.

ed to the undersecretary level.

particular operation.

their creation they have been ruled

The tyrants rule by fiat and terror and their membership makes cynical hypocrisy of the goal stated in the UN Charter they signed: "To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human being, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

To deal even glancingly with new members unprepared for membership and old members that are in daily violation of the charter, the United Nations is turning itself into something it was never supposed to be. It has become a fire brigade frantically rushing around with a few buckets to put out blazes already out of control.

One day the United Nations will have to change its charter and set up trusteeships for nations bankrupt politically or economically. That will take years, maybe decades, to work out

tion it opposes. Even without the Meanwhile the United Nations could save the world a great deal of grief if it used its rights of accreditation to create a flexible waiting period between application for membership and acceptance.

If a test is required to drive a car, why not one to drive a nation? During the waiting period, a nation-applicant would have to show that it is equipped to carry out the minimum responsibilities of membership. They are: a functioning government, the machinery and will to live up to UN declarations about peace and human rights, and some prayer of economic sufficiency.

A country that did not pass at once would get provisional membership, without a vote. Full membership would be earned by carryget a little rest between alarms.

Media Litigation Is a Scourge

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania

— Litigation blackmail is being committed in the United States every day, aided and abeited by journalists, lawyers and public-relations consultants. In a practice euphemistically called litigation journalism, lawyers are hiring public-relations

MEANWHILE

consultants to schedule talkshow appearances and newspaper interviews for their clients in an obvious attempt to generate public sympathy and apply pres-sure on the defendants.

While NBC's video of a staged crash of a GM truck would seem to be an outrageous example of litigation journalism, the episode was in most ways atypical. The drama may have been doctored by tiny rockets attached to the truck, but at least the video did not appear before the trial began and it is difficult to assess what impact it may have had on the iury decision.

But more valid examples of litigation journalism are numerous. In Freehold, New Jersey, in 1988, parents sued a hospital for negligence, claiming their child suffered brain damage during surgery. Shortly after the suit was filed, a photo of the child undergoing therapy appeared on the front page of the regional newspaper along with details of the suit. The story was picked up by a New York City TV station, whose coverage included inter-

views with the parents. Parents of a murdered student sued her university in 1988 and went on national talk shows to claim negligence. Several newspapers covered the story, even

By Carole Gorney

dead woman's room. The suit was settled out of court. A Florida widower, claiming that his wife died from a brain tumor caused by her cellular tele-

phone, argued his case on CNN's "Larry King Live." Never mind that cellular phone company stock dropped the next day and that the industry's reputation and solvency might have been damaged. Never mind that a layman was afforded credibility on an issue on which he was unqualified. Never mind that the public may have been

What we should mind is that litigation journalism is scriously undermining the integrity of the U.S. legal process.

needlessly alarmed.

First, the role of the courts is being pre-empted and their procedures undermined as more cases are tried in the public arena before official hearings take place. The arguments are mostly one-sided, devoid of cross-ex-

amination, evidence or witnesses. Second, while in the court of law a defendant can claim protection under the Fifth Amendment or decline to testify without prejudicing the case, in the court of the mass media, the defendant is expected to respond to questions and allegations. Failure to respond - resorting to "no comment" — is viewed as an admission of guilt.

Defendants in civil litigation are at a disadvantage when making pretrial comments to the press. Anything they say can and will be

used against them. Those who use the First Amendment to defend litigation iournalism should remember the

ethical requirements of fairness, balance and responsible reporting. Calling defendants for a statement is not enough to ensure fair-

ness, nor is that a relevant point. Legal arguments are intended to be made before impartial judges and juries. It is not the function of the press, or of those who disseminate news and information on the fringes of journalism — like talk shows — to allow the merits of cases to be argued or promoted outside due process.

More often than not, the plaintiff's basic motive for using the mass media is not to ensure justice or aid public understanding but to secure financial reward. What can be done?

Certainly the press should not and cannot be prohibited from reporting on civil suits.

But this is quite different from letting plaintiffs have unchallenged air time and newspaper space to personalize their cases. Bar associations should require members to follow the rules of evidence set by law, not the press.

Public-relations consultants should be held accountable by their professional associations for participating in litigation journalism. The practice counters the associations' codes of ethical standards requiring consultants to avoid corrupting the channels of communication

and processes of government. The media should review their ethical guidelines and consider whether short-term pocketbook interests are worth the long-term consequences to society.

The writer, professor of journalism and director of public-relations curriculum at Lehigh University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

America Should Lead in Recasting the UN Role

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration needs to formulate a new strategy for the Council and was not present to lia would not have been necessary. U.S. role in international security, cast the veto. The end of the Cold War has created a power vacuum filled by terridraw its colonial government in by using existing resources. This torial disputes, civil wars, ethnic Congo in 1960, the Security Coun- would require a long overdue adconflicts and tribal struggles. Since cil authorized a peacekeeping force the United States has no desire to to maintain order during the transerve as policeman of these consition. Again, this was approved flicts, there is a compelling need because the Soviet representative for collective international action had walked out. The operation, under UN command, lasted almost But the United States must take four years and involved 93,000 solthe lead to ensure that the UN

diers from 34 nations. muscle to enforce its decisions. The impotence of the peacekeeping op-erations in the former Yugoslavia tion Desert Storm in 1991, which dramatizes the requirement for a United States provided the command and most of the troops. For the Security Council to have There was no problem of a Russian veto. In fact, since the end of the Cold War, Russia has become a strong proponent of strengthening require a commitment for a signifi-

the UN security role. Nations has also engaged in more want to support collective meathan 20 nonenforcement, or sures through the United Nations. "peacekeeping," operations.

perilous fragility, because the United Nations is not adequately staffed to manage them, has insufficient financial support and has no authority for enforcement.

opposed such actions. In the Unit-The UN Charter calls for the ed Nations' 47-year history, only creation of a standby army comthree enforcement operations were prising forces carmarked for UN conducted under the Security service by member nations. The United Nations could become a In the 1950-52 Korean War, the potent deterrent to aggression if United Nations provided a thin such a force existed.

The United States could earmark a When Belgium decided to with- standby force at no additional cost justment, because most of the U.S.

desense establishment is still based

on Cold War contingencies. The Pentagon projects a defense budget of about \$270 billion a year through 1997. Add \$13 billion a year for the nuclear weapons programs of the Department of Energy The only other major military and about \$30 billion a year for enforcement operation was Opera- various intelligence programs. Although President Bill Clinton has forced Iraq to leave Kuwait. The pledged to cut \$12 billion to \$20 billion a year, that still leaves a

huge defense budget. There is no threat to justify those costs. There may be future Desert Storms — when the United States commands and provides most of the troops — but for the most part Through the years, the United it is likely that Washington will

UN budget assessments are cal-Most have made important con- culated on each nation's share of tributions to maintenance of the world's gross product. The U.S. peace. But they have always had a share is 25 percent. If the United States earmarked a force valued at \$25 billion a year and the other major military powers contributed their share, the Security Council would have a standby military establishment worth \$100 billion.

Washington should lead in persuading other major powers to earmark forces for this UN service. American critics claim that the United States should not commi such forces because that would risk The situation in the Balkans, involvement in fighting that Wash-Cambodia and Angola would be ington might oppose. But that will far different if there had been such never occur because the United a force. U.S. intervention in Soma- States could veto any UN opera-

The writer, a former diplomat and ing out, with international help, CIA official, is author of "Prospects specific plans for its own survival. of Peacekeeping," a book about the Maybe then the fire brigade could UN security role. He contributed publishing photographs of the this to the Los Angeles Times.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Nuclear Mideast

Shai Feldman, in "Remove and Store the Warheads, and Do It Now" (Opinion, Jan. 23-24), rightly calls attention to the danger posed by the nuclear missiles and warheads that remain scattered around the former Soviet republics. But he is wrong when he says, "None of the nuclear powers currently has any serious enemies." Israel, of course, is a nuclear power that does have serious enemies.

Israel's nuclear capability is at the heart of the most frightening proliferation scenario facing the world in the waning years of the 20th century. Desperately poor former Soviet republics have the weapons, numerous Middle Eastern powers have the money, and the threat of Israel's bomb provides · a prime motivation for a deal.

We must indeed "remove and store the warheads, and do it now as Mr. Feldman suggests, and that includes those of Israel. Otherwise, we face the virtual certainty of a nuclearized Arab-Israeli conflict in the near future.

STEPHEN GREEN.

Keep It Personal

Regarding "Saddam Is Thus Pun-ished" (Editorial, Jan. 15):

The editorial says that "Ameri-ca's dispute with Baghdad is not personal." Why delude ourselves? Isn't this just what Saddam wants people to believe?

When it comes to dealing with bullies, action "in personam" works. This might have been learned from the success of opera-tions against Moammar Gadhafi, the dictators of Grenada, and Manuel Noriega. One man, not a peo-ple, should be held accountable for a dictator's crimes. That may be a lesson in Bosnia, too. MARNIX WELLS.

Stranded? Hardly

Regarding "Serbia Is a Nation in Dangerous Hands" (Opinion, Feb. 9) by Blaine Harden:

· To write that Romanians are "stranded" in Moldova, implying that they are a minority there, belies the fact that ethnic Romanians form the majority of Moldova's population. According to recent statistics, the ethnic composition of the Moldovan populace is approximately 64.5 percent Romanian, 14 percent Ukrainian, 125 percent Russian, 3.5 percent Gaganz, 2 percent Jewish and 3.5 percent other nationalities.

JEFFREY A. PENNINGTON. Debrecen, Hungary.

Sexist Tightwad

Regarding "Tips for All Those Whiners From a Compleat Tightwad" (Meanwhile, Feb. 18): I deplore today's materialism ev-

Dacyczyn. But the solution she proposes offers only a superficial developing the future leaders of a aging than helpful, as long as she a pool of robots for its gladiatorial fails to confront the issue of sexism. sport. I played American football

Her program, as illustrated by her as a "60-minute man" when there lifestyle, essentially reinforces the was no substitution. Today I have dogma that the man should work no time for a 60-minute game that outside the home and the woman takes three hours to complete. sacrifice her career to stay home. keep house and raise children,

li that is not her intent, I urge her to make this issue explicitly central to her proposal and to actively pro-mote the structural changes in the employment system that would en-able the couple who believe in equal rights and responsibilities within and without the home to realize their ideals.

GERRY YOKOTA. Osaka, Japan.

Boo to U.S. Football

I read with dismay that the National Football League will conduct football clinics at several locations in Europe ("NFL Will Hold 16 Clinics For Players in Europe," Sports, Jan. 13). I hope Europeans will recognize this game for what it really is: commercial entertainment. This is not something to introduce to the youth of any country. The NFL has corrupted American youth to the point that football is no longer an amateur sport, even at the high school level. In Europe, the reasons for rejecting American football are obvious: • In American football it costs

\$1,000 to equip each player as compared with \$100 for soccer and rug-An American football player plays only about 50 percent of the

game, while in soccer and rugby it's usually 100 percent. • In American football, the players are controlled by men with radios (yes, even in high school). In other sports, the players are free to make their own decisions on the

field of play.

Seoul.

The NFL is not interested in remedy, one ultimately more dam- nation; it is only intent on creating

GEORGE SCACHE.

The Debate Goes On

Regarding "Looking at Germany: An Ongoing Debate" (Letters, Jan.

After attacking the entire German nation because he was caught as was his son, in rather minor violations, Michael Peterson now responds to numerous letters from around the world criticizing his absurd claims by calling these a per-sonal attack, after he began by at-tacking the nation as a whole based solely upon his unwillingness to accept responsibility for his behavior.

J.T. BOHMAN. Switzerland

The Software Race

After struggling to translate the files of my ancient Apple 11c computer for transfer to my new hightech Apple 11vi, I read "Thoreau's New Book" (Postcard, Feb. 17).

"The manuscript and a wooden pencil have been known but they have lain dormant for more than a half-century" the article reports, before B. P. Dean put it all together and edited "Faith in a Seed."

My Apple 11c has six year's work on it, but translating that work to the new model is a challenge even for the experts. What will happen to the work of the Thoreaus of today when editors are trying to decipher their '90s soft-

ware 50 years from now? JEANETTE F. HÜBER Kinsale, Ireland.

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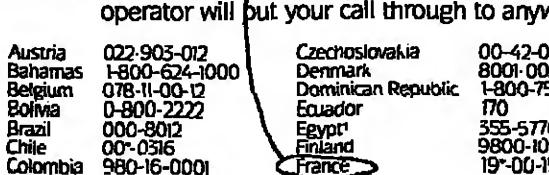
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cry bit as much as the writer, Amy

Div Yid PE 100s High LawLatest Ch'se term government loans or softer repayment terms, the United States would promptly ob-

"Governments are in a different relationship with aircraft financing than we are here," the U.S. trade official said. "We want to establish more transparency in their methods of financing and engage in more consultation." Mr. Clinton told aerospace workers and Silicon Valley technicians during a swing through the West Coast that the Airbus consortium of manufacturers in France, Germany, Spain and Britain had benefited from \$26 billion in government subsidies. Broadly speaking, the government arrived at this figure by taking \$13

billion in European grants and loans and dou-bling it to account for financing subsidies. What now angers Airbus's principal competitors, Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas Corp. are the cheap financing and buyback deals offered by Airbus to cash-short airlines as incentives to buy the European airplane. Industry officials would not say whether they sought specific action by Mr. Kantor to block such practices, but officials in Washington seemed to think a firm stand against subsidies might help keep them under control. Moreover, officials acknowledged that they had a new source of retaliatory leverage that was unavailable to their free-market predecessors in previous negotiations — subsidies to

(Continued from page 1)

AIRBUS: Washington Says What It Wants support U.S. high-technology research, which Mr. Clinton also promised Monday.

Robert Hormats, vice president of Goldman Sachs International and a former U.S. trade negotiator, said it would "strengthen our position because the others will know that we can do these things, too."

"That will lead to a more level negotiating

After addressing Boeing workers Monday, the president met with leaders of the aerospace and airline companies who had been invited to Boeing headquarters near Seattle. They set up a 15-member government-industry commission to develop ideas for helping the two depressed industries within 90 days.

Explaining his view of the Airbus accord, Mr. Clinton said the United States "got a commitment out of Europe to dramatically reduce the subsidies to Airbus" and he now wanted to review its adequacy and its enforcement.

A reporter then asked him if the United States needs a tougher trade policy in general.
"No, not necessarily. I think we need a different trade policy," he replied. "We have to be a great trading nation, and we have to help other nations to grow wealthier in order for them to buy

more of our products. "But we no longer have the luxury of being the only country in the world that can ignore certain problems in terms of trade fairness that other countries don't ignore. We have to make sure that we are treated in these market-opening measures with the requisite amount of fairness."

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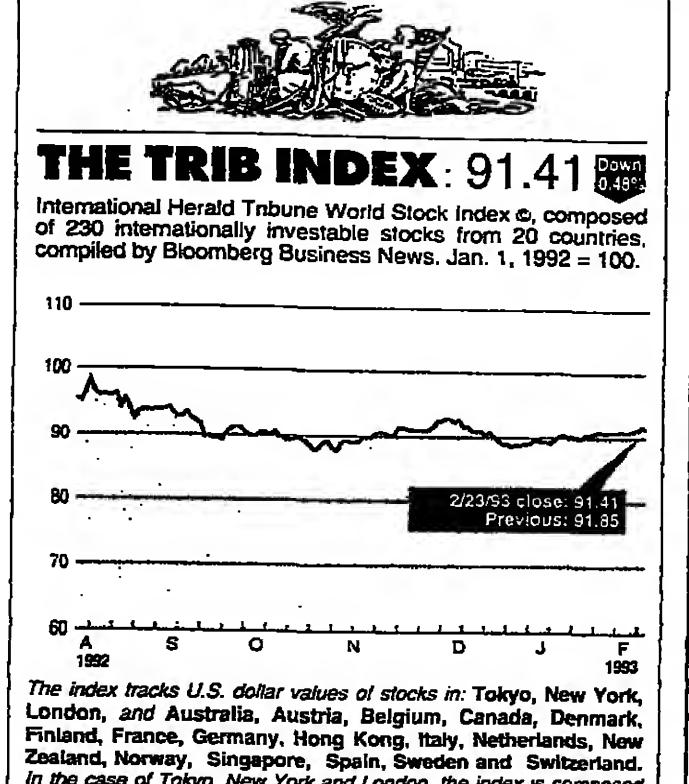
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C International Herald Tribune

MEDIA MARKETS

Texas Monthly Thrives As Other Regionals Fold

By Sam Howe Verhovek New York Times Service

USTIN, Texas — When the state's economy took a dive in the 1980s, Texas Monthly was right there with a helpful feature, "Life Styles of the Rich and Bankrupt (How Texans Go Bust Without Going Broke)." But it's not as if the magazine only cares about politics and finance. "Hats Off to Big Hair! A Tribute to a Texas Classic" was a recent cover story.

But if one cover symbolizes why Texas Monthly has survived as so many other regional magazines collapsed in recent years, it might be this month's, on an issue that celebrates the magazine's 20th

anniversary. A globe swirls through the universe with a sin-gle, large land mass on it—the A key to the state of Texas. The magazine has endured in part because its ly reverent, interest in all things

magazine's success is founder and publisher, Michael R. Levy, insisted on a single focus — a consuming, if not exact- themselves. Texan. And many of its employ-

ees and readers cite a broader reason behind its commercial success - the way Texans view themselves.

"There is a difference between a Texan and a New Englander," said Joseph Nocera, who has written for both Texas Monthly and New England Monthly, which is now defunct. "A person in Massachusetts does not define himself first and foremost as a New Englander, whereas a person who lives in Dallas or San Antonio or Amarillo is very likely to define himself preeminently as a Texan. That is something very important."

The regional-magazine market has claimed victims across the

United States in recent years, from California magazine to New England Monthly, with Rocky Mountain, Southern and others in between. But Texas Monthly, with a circulation of 309,000 and advertising revenue that approached \$18 million last year (up 6.5 percent from 1991), is very much alive.

State and regional magazines "are usually a disaster," said Martin S. Walker, chairman of a Manhattan-based magazine consulting firm. "Advertisers generally don't target states. They target major metropolitan market areas."

But Texas Monthly has managed both to tap into and to feed Texas's perception of itself as "a place apart, kind of like the Quebec of America," said Lawrence Wright, a former writer for the magazine. "Texas is like a sub-nation," said Mr. Wright, who recently left to See TEXAS, Page 11

High Yen: Much Pain, Little Gain

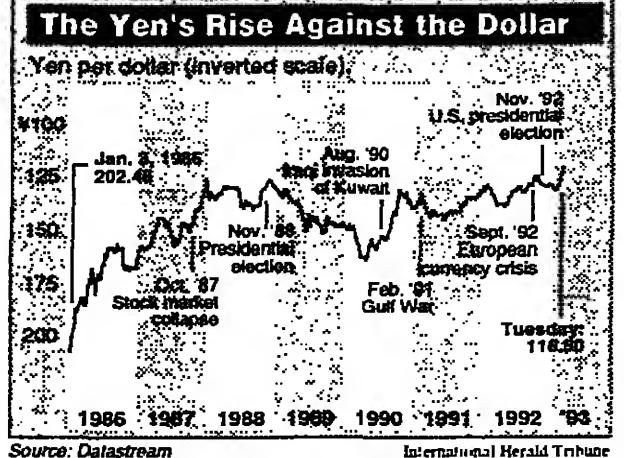
By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO - The last time cries of endaka! — the yen is surging — reverberated here, Japan's conomy was booming and the United States was searching for a quick way of reducing its vast trade deficits with Tokyo. The monetary solution helped a little,

but only temporarily.

Now the trade surpluses have roared back, largely because Japan's economic slowdown has squeezed the consumption of American goods to a trickle. And once again, Japanese leaders are hoping that a powerful yen will buy them brief political peace in Washington, lowering the trade deficit and with it the pressure for protectionism. But this time it may have an enormous cost: All day Tuesday, Japanese business leaders barraged the government with warnings that the yea's exwould bring new rounds of layoffs and bankruptcies, and make a bad economy worse.

Few seem to believe that the main objective of strengthening the yen - reducing Japan's trade surpluses by making Japanese goods more expensive in America — will be accomplished. The 6 percent increase in the value of the yen, they say, will at best



knock a few billion dollars off Japan's \$47 billion trade surplus. with the United States, maybe a traordinary run-up in recent days bit more if the yen strengthens more from its current level of near 116 to the dollar, already a postwar record.

> The critical issue is what it will do to the Japanese economy," said Minoru Makihara, president of Mitsubishi Corp., the company at the pinnacle of Japan's largest industrial group. "I'm asraid that there may not be

much of a political benefit, and it will cause a lot of pain." Japanese executives said Tuesday, however, that if the strong yen did cut into foreign sales, it may finally force the government

of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to adopt a large-scale plan to stimulate the economy, something he has been resisting. Mr. Mivazawa conceded Tuesday that some emergency measures will have to be taken but he has yet to come up with a plan. Executives who usually shy

away from criticizing the government are calling reporters these days to blame Mr. Miyazawa for failing to articulate an economic strategy, for reacting to economic events rather than shaping them.

Meanwhile, the costs to the

economy are rising.

In an interview recently, Japan's foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, estimated that upwards of one million Japanese workers are seriously underemployed now, even though they have not been dismissed by their

Under such conditions, com-

pany officials claim, the 6 percent increase in the value of the yen could strike a major blow. It could make the exporting of many products unprofitable. "We are at the point where the more we export the more we lose money," a senior officer of Hitachi Ltd. said Tuesday. "A few years ago the answer to that problem was to build a factory in America. But now, no one wants to spend the money to to build

In fact, this time the fallout from the strengthened yen, if it lasts, will likely be very different from the last onset of endaka. In 1985, when 240 yen bought one dollar, monetary officials gather-

See YEN, Page 11

ECIs Assured U.S. Will Keep Air Pact Intact

By Barry James International Herald Techune PARIS — The European Com-munity sought and received assur-

ances Tuesday that the U.S. government did not intend to reopen last year's agreement on aerospace subsidies, and a spokesman insisted that the EC had stuck scrupulously to the pact.

The Community asked for the assurance after President Bill Clinton told Boeing Co. workers in Seattle on Monday that he would seek "tough new discipline" on European subsidies of its Airbus jets, and vowed to "change the rules of the game" to protect U.S. aerospace

Mr. Clinton's remarks fueled growing irritation in Europe at what is seen as the new administration's intransigent stance on global

"No subsidy, state or otherwise, has gone to any aeronautics program since last July," when the aircrast pact was signed, said Peter Guilford, a spokesman for the EC Commission. "So we are more than sticking to the agreement."

The EC's external economic affairs commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, contacted the U.S. ambassador to the Community, James Dobbins, to find out what, exactly, Mr. Clinton had meant. "What was clarified is that the United States intends to comply with its agreement with the European Community," Sir Leon

He said, however, that he remained unclear about the political meaning of Mr. Clinton's remarks. "Whether the president is trying to tell the American people that he regrets what past administrations have not done, what the European Community has done or whether

he wants to make proposals for rules of some kind related to other countries going beyond our agreement, I don't know," Sir Leon said. In London, a spokesman for John Major said the British Prime Minister would be happy to discuss the issue with Mr. Clinton if it came up during talks in Washington on Wednesday, although the

subject was not on the agenda.

"Ours is not seen as a subsidy, the spokesman said. "It is launch aid which is repayable through a levy on aircrast sales at a real rate

Mr. Clinton said the United States would not have lost so many aerospace jobs had it not been for \$26 billion in government subsidies to Airbus. A spokesman for the Toulouse-based consortium, Robert Alizart, called that figure "extremely

high by a very, very big margin."

Mr. Guilford said a study commissioned by the Community in 1991 indicated that American civil aviation manufacturers had been indirectly subsidized by the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the tune of at least \$22 billion over 10 years, not counting the hypothetical interest on that

"But the whole point of the agreement is that we have got beyoud the phase of bickering over these figures," he said.

The agreement did not retroactively cover aid already given to the aircraft industry. Instead, it established rules for future subsidies for research-and-development costs.

It established that direct government assistance for any aircraft program should be limited to 33 percent of development costs, and indirect support held down to 4 percent of the sales of any aircraft manufacturer.

Without giving figures, Mr. Alizart said that Airbus had made an operating profit since 1991, and was now repaying loans advanced by governments as launch aid.

The consortium, a showcase of European industrial cooperation, is owned by Aerospatiale of France, Deutsche Aerospace of Germany, each with a 37.9 percent share, British Aerospace with 20 percent, and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain with 4.2 percent.

Airbus has almost 30 percent of the world market for passenger air-

Mr. Alizart said Airbus had grown in part because airlines, including U.S. carriers, wanted to hedge their suppliers.

Bad Loans Cost Matsushita Chief His Job

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service TOKYO — The president of Japan's largest consumer-electronics company, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., resigned Tuesday, saying he was taking responsibility for a financial scandal and for his company's sale of hundreds

of thousands of defective refrigerators. The resignation of Akio Tanii comes as Matsushita, which uses the brand names Panasonic, Quasar, Technics and National, is having its worst year in memory, with falling sales and plummeting profits. There was speculation that those problems were also factors in the resignation, more than a year ahead of Mr. Tanii's

scheduled retirement Mr. Tanii, who is 64, has been president of the Osaka-based company since 1986 and is most known for his role in Matsushita's 1990 purchase of MCA Inc., a Hollywood movie studio and theme-park operator. That \$6.1 billion acquisition, which moved Matsushita from hardware into the glamorous world of software, was a big step toward the internationalization

of the tradition-bound Japanese company, though it is still too early to say whether the purchase will ultimately benefit Matsushita.

Yoichi Morishita, the company's 56-year-old executive vice president, will succeed Mr. Tanii. Mr. Morishita, who has spent much of his career in marketing since joining Matsushita in

Nissan Motor will close a major plant and predicts a return to profit next year. Page 12.

1957, will have the task of battling Japan's saturated markets for consumer-electronics products and a high yen.

Also Tuesday, Matsushita reported that its net income for the third quarter of its business year plunged 76 percent to 12.6 billion year, or about \$100 million using the exchange rates in effect then.

Revenue in the entertainment business. where MCA's sales are counted, fell 9 percent. Mr. Tanii said he was accepting responsibility for a scandal in which Matsushita's consum-

er-finance unit, National Leasing Co., loaned 50 billion ven to an Osaka restaurant owner and stock speculator, Nui Onoue.

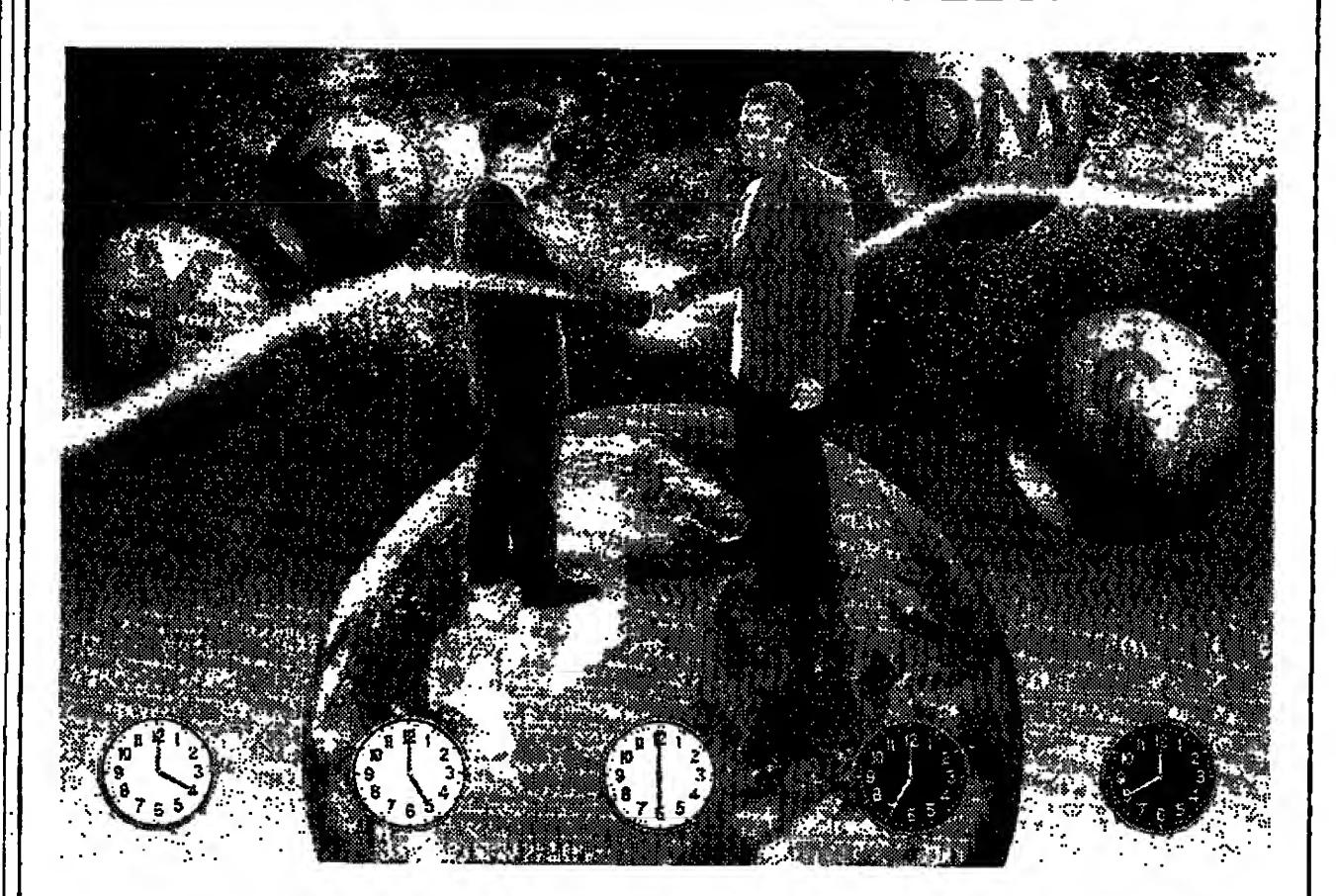
In that incident, which was symbolic of Japan's reckless "bubble" era in the late 1980s, a manager of a small bank in Osaka issued fake certificates of deposit to the restaurateur. She then used those certificates as collateral to obtain billions of dollars of loans from banks and finance companies. Matsushita ended up losing 21 billion yen from the affair.

What is unusual in this resignation is that Matsushita appeared to have laid the financial scandal to rest last March. At that time it demoted two executive vice presidents and cut Mr. Tanii's pay in half for three months.

Asked why he had waited until now to resign, Mr. Tanii said he had wanted to put in place a new management plan for the company's economic recovery before resigning.

Mr. Morishita, who has a degree in business administration from a Japanese university, was appointed executive vice president only two

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Paris Says EC Will Set Floor Price for Fish

PARIS - France said on Tuesday the European Com-munity had promised to set minimum prices for some fish after fishermen rampaged through a wholesale food market outside Paris in an explosion of anger at low prices and cheap imports.

Some 800 fishermen smashed stalls and computers at the Rungis market, emptied trucks

Oilseeds on EC agenda despite a French threat. Page 11.

of imports, crushed shellfish underfoot and left hundreds of tons of seafood strewn on the ground.

Riot police spent three hours dodging frozen fish, stones and bottles before moving in with tear gas and batons. They said two policemen and three demonstrators were hurt in the

clashes. Five fishermen's leaders were arrested and later released. Several hundred protesters had surrounded the police station to demand their release.

The Maritime Affairs Minister, Charles Josselin, told French radio that the Community would decide on Friday to impose a minimum price on the most threatened species. Importers who buy fish cheaper will be taxed, he said.

Mr. Josselin said he spoke to the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, on Monday and was convinced that the commission would act. But he warned fishermen that further violence, especially against British imports, would undermine his efforts to keep a consensus on protecting the Community's fish market.

In London, Prime Minister John Major told parliament he expected France to protect free trade, pay compensation for the losses and punish the offenders.

Fish prices have fallen 15 percent to 30 percent across the Community, and fishermen blame imports from South America, Russia and Britain in particular.

Mr. Josselin spoke of fraudu-lent imports, accusing Norwegian companies of selling cheap Russian lish under Norwegian labels.

Trucks carrying imported fish were the first targets of the midnight rampage at Rungis, but violence turned indiscriminate. Television showed lobsters flailing on warehouse floors and shoals of dead fish spilling out of crates of ice.

Market officials said 700 to 800 metric tons of fish, worth some 20 million francs (\$3.6 million), was destroyed.

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Jun 95.25 94.93 95.15 +0.11
Sep 95.45 95.25 95.42 +0.18
Est volume: 111,846. Open Interest: 136,431.

Industrials

Apr 19.07 18.70 18.79 18.1

Apr 19.07 18.70 18.79 18.1

May 19.10 18.79 18.95 18.5

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Est. Sales 42.761 . Prev. sales 29,909 .

Open interest 110,934

FISE 180 (LIFFE) 925 per index point

Stock indexes

Sources: Reuters, Mattl, Associated Press. London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange. Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

INCREASED

REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

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Spot Commodities

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Dividends

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Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Tuesday on concern about an economic report that said consumer confidence was slipping, and on persistent uncertainty about the effect of President Bill Clinton's deficit-cutting plan.

But these same kinds of doubts about the economic recovery spurred the bond market into a

N.Y. Stocks

buying frenzy. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, already at its highest levels ever, gained nearly a point and a half, pushing the bond's yield down to 6.83 percent.

This kind of interest rate ought to get investors moving into stocks, but they have other worries about the stock market.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-19.72 points to close at 323.27 as a heavy 305.2 million traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Declining issues beat out advancing ones by a nar-

The decline in stocks occurred after the Conference Board said its measure of consumer confidence dropped to 68.5 in February, from 76.7 in January, as optimism about the economic recovery waned. "The drop in consumer confidence is the first bad economic

news we've seen in quite a while," said Thom Brown, managing direc-tor at Rutherford, Brown & Cath-

The big drop in bond yields was triggered by reports that Mr. Clinton wanted more spending cuts to reduce the federal budget deficit. Treasury yields also declined on reports that Alan Greenspan, in testimony before the House Banking Committee, said it was too soon to say the economic recovery was self-sustaining. The Federal Reserve chairman's comments triggered speculation that the central bank might move to lower interest

rates further. Concern that higher income taxes may crimp consumer spending caused retail stocks to fall. Wal-Mart Stores Inc. declined 1/2 to 591/2 and Dayton-Hudson shumped 1% to 78. May Department Stores Co. fell 1% to 68% even though the retailer boosted its dividend, reported strong earnings, and declared a two-for-one stock split. Nordstrom Inc. declined 5% to 32%. The retailer told analysts that financial 1994 earnings estimates

of \$2 a share were too high. Speculation that the Clinton administration may propose excise taxes to help finance health-care reform pushed Philip Morris Cos. down another % to 63%. The bluechip tobacco stock is down 22 percent since Dec. 4.

Yen's Surge Sputters Ahead of G-7 Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded from record lows against the yen Tuesday as investors turned skittish about driving the U.S. currency further down ahead of this weekend's Group of Seven meeting, traders said.

The dollar strengthened to 117.10 yeu from 116.26 yeu on

Foreign Exchange Monday and closed at 1.6235

Deutsche marks, little changed from 1.6246 DM. The yen had soared since Friday

on rumors that the world's leading industrial nations wanted to see the currency strengthen significantly to make Japanese exports more expensive and to cut Tokyo's large trade surplus.

meeting this weekend in London of finance ministers of the Group of Seven countries could endorse the principle of a strong yen to even out trade imbalances with Japan. ing as Japanese policymakers,

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Dealers had speculated that a

But the rise slowed in Asian tradheaded by Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, spoke of a gradual yen appreciation and hinted at pos-

sible intervention to brake the currency's advance. The Bank of Japan governor

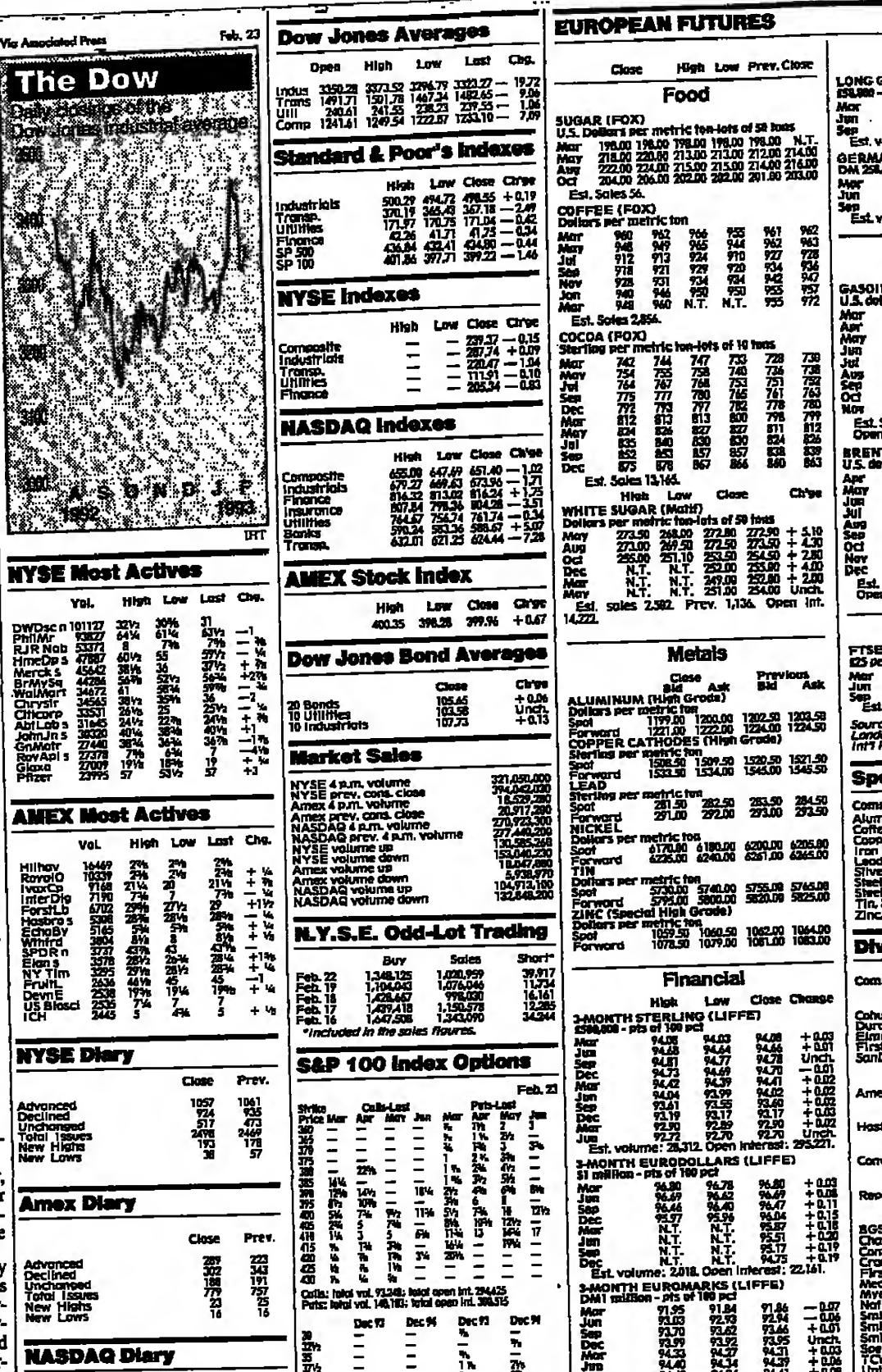
Yasushi Mieno, said that a stronger yen was desirable, stressing the currency's appreciation should be

The dollar recovered from early losses against the mark as traders booked profits after the U.S. currency had lost nearly a pfennig carlier in the day, analysts said. It had been undermined by a U.S. Conference Board survey that showed a decline in consumer confidence. The larger-than-expected drop

in the index, to 68.5 in February from 76.7 the previous month, revived market talk about possible cuts in U.S. interest rates that could help economic recovery but would cut the yield on dollar investments. The dollar suffered more after

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan said economic growth probably would slow in the first The dollar was quoted at 5.51

French francs, virtually unchanged from Monday, and at 1.4980 Swiss francs, up slightly from 1.4970 francs. The pound stood at \$1.4530, off from \$1.4570. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Oil Briefly Tops \$19 Barrier

LONDON — The world benchmark crude oil traded above \$19 per barrel on Tuesday for the first time since November as OPEC signaled that it was cutting excess supply.

A rally gathered momentum to lift April futures for North Sea Brent Blend to an early high at \$19.04 in London. Later profit-taking took the price back to around \$18.85. The U.S. benchmark, West Texas intermediate crude, added 24 cents a barrel to close at \$20.48 for April delivery. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries reached an agree-

ment in Vienna last week to take about 1.5 million barrels per day off the market. "By end-April, Brent should hit \$20 per barrel subject to OPEC cutbacks," said Mehdi Varzi, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

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Cyanamid to Spin Off Chemicals Unit

WAYNE, New Jersey (Bloomberg) — American Cyanamid Co. said.

Tuesday that it planned to spin off its chemicals unit, a \$1 billion annual business that many investors have considered a drag on profits for years. The company said it would distribute shares in the chemicals unit, Cytec Industries, to shareholders so it can concentrate on the medical and agricultural-products businesses. Terms of the spinoff were not disclosed. Cytec's operating earnings rose 6 percent to \$34 million in 1992 from \$32 million the previous year. Sales dipped percent to \$1.05 billion from \$1.14 killion in 1902 \$1.14 billion in 1991.

Rate Gap Benefits Morgan Stanley

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Morgan Stanley Group said.

Tuesday its fourth-quarter earnings had risen 7.2 percent, to \$141.8 million, with a boost from the steep differential between what it paid to

"Having the interest rates that favorable is to this quarter what lend and borrow money. currencies were in the third quarter," said John Keefe, an independentanalyst. Morgan profited from the turmoil in the European Monetary System in the third quarter. For all of last year, Morgan said its profit rose 7.5 percent, to \$410.5 million.

Coca-Cola's Bottler Looks Abroad

ATLANTA (AP) — Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc., the largest bottler of Coca-Cola Co.'s products, said Tuesday it was exploring an overseas: expansion. Coca-Cola owns 44 percent of the bottler, and it has stakes in

The two companies said they were holding discussions aimed at foreign bottlers as well. establishing overseas operations. They did not say with whom.

High Court Upholds Container Tax

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The Supreme Court upheld on Tuesday a state's right to tax leases of cargo containers used to transport goods in international commerce.

The court ruled, 8 to 1, that Tennessee's tax on leases of containers within its borders did not invite retaliatory taxation from U.S. trading partners or violate international treaties. Other countries, notably Britain, have attacked the Tennessee tax as a violation of agreements that prohibit duties on containers used in international commerce. So far, Tennessee is the only state that taxes the leases, which are similar to car-rental agreements.

The court said the international Container Conventions did not preempt Tennessee's tax. The conventions prohibit taxes on the importation of containers, not on containers that have already been imported into a state, the court ruled. Itel Containers International Corp., a containerleasing unit of General Electric Capital Corp., challenged the state tax.

Wal-Mart Keeps Expenses in Check

BENTONVILLE, Arkansas (Bloomberg) — Wal-Mart Stores Inc., the largest U.S. retailer, said Tuesday that its fourth-quarter earnings surged 24.4 percent on strong sales and tight expense control.

The company was able to keep a rem on expenses in the fourth quarter even though it opened 76 new Wal-Mart stores and 13 Sam's Clubs during that period.

For the quarter ended Jan. 31, the company's profit rose to \$749.6 million from \$602.4 million a year earlier. Sales jumped 30 percent, to \$17.1 billion.

For the Record

Deere & Co., citing poor sales of farm equipment to dealers, reported that its loss for the quarter ended Jan. 31 had widened to \$27.6 million, from \$19.9 million a year earlier.

MEI Diversified Inc. and its units that operate 1,900 beauty salons in department stores filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. (Bloomberg)

Wait Disney Co. is on track to continue its profit growth this year and may match the 28 percent earnings gain it posted in 1992, its chief financial officer, Richard Nanula, said.

U.S. FUTURES Via Associated Press

SUGARWORLD 11 (MY(1) 12,000 lbs.- cents per lb. 9,98 7.76 Mar 9,88 8.25 May 9,87 8.33 Jul 9,60 8.35 Oct 9,04 8.30 Mar 9,04 8.30 Mar Jul

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W 54	HEAT (000 bu m 118 % 1.75 1.72 1.55 1.60 1.53	118 118	dollars pe Mar 3.70 May 3.39 Jul 3.17	141 141 142 120 142	338 12 3	40 18 ÷	05'4 +02 01'4 -00'4	COCOA (1 10 metric 1239 1518 1530 1536 4362 1495 1368 1270	70719- 3 PE 866 876 925 953 27 1020 1040	Mar May Jul Sep Dec Mar May	928 765 992 1015 1046 1073 1098	942 974 998 1020 1048 1075 1098 1120	928 963 988 1010 1040 1068 1095 1120	934 967 991 1015 1043 1047 1092 1112	さまなおおおはななだ	94.27 94.06 93.75 93.69 93.49 91.36 91.13 Est. Solest Prev. Doy	97.31 97.31 91.78 90.75 91.89 92.10 92.12 282.611 Pr Open lat.	Sep Dec Mor Jun Sep Dec rev. Sai 1630777	9407 9 93.75 9 93.71 9 93.50 9 93.17 9 93.13 9 93.168.58 Up 11.5	M.44 9 M.23 9 S.93 9 3.87 9 3.57 9 3.34 9 3.34 9 3.48	4.27 9 4.06 7 2.75 9 3.70 9 3.50 9 3.37 9 3.37 9	1290 + 185 + 185 +	-57 -17 -17 -17 -17 -18
P	L60 1.53 3.27 .st. Sales rev. Day		Sep 3.21 Dec 3.29 Mar Jul Prev. Sales 1. 46,194 G		3.28 12 3 3.28 12 3 3	21/2 +: 28/2 11/2 —	-400-	1270 1280 1185 Est. Sales Prev. Day ORANGE 15,000 fbs. 145,00	JUICE	(NYCE or Ib. Mor		1140 87	1140	1744	+13	BRITISH Sper poun 1,9400 1,7770 1,5400 1,5200 Est. Soles Prev. Day	d-1 point 1,4050 1,4020 1,3950 1,3930 P Open Int.	equals: Mar 1. Jun 1. Sep Dec rev. Sa: 42,622	A450 1,4 465 10,03 off 318	M90 14	C390 1.4	1538 - 1440 - 1372 - 1316 -	-24 -24 -20 -24
M	ar ay	3.491/2 3.241/2 3.14	154 3.274 3.154 3.154 3.254 Prv 5ai	124V 313 116V 121	2 3.25 3.14 2 3.16 3.23 7 Open in	+ + -	0714 0044 0044 0014 0115 Chg. -2,453	122.75 130.00 116.50 116.75 117.00 109.00 100.00	65.45 69.25 72.60 75.10 78.50 54 84.50 89.00	May Jul Sep Nov Just Mar May Jul	iles 3.5	86.50 87.00	76.60 79.25	76.60 - 79.25 - 81.60 - 83.95 84.00 -	9.75	CANADIA S per dir-1 .8385 .8360 .8285 .8283 .8712 .7650 Est. Sales	point equ ,7610 ,7532 ,7515 ,7470 ,7550 ,7637	1016 SLU	001 .7933 .3 .7883 .3 .7841 .3		7140 .	7969 7915 7869 7803 7753	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
- E 1	DRN (CI 000 bu m 2회년	10 mum-1 211	dollars pe Mar 211 May 219		2111/2 2 219/2 2	1134 1934		Prev. Do	Open In	f. 18,17	2 off 30K		_			Prev. Day GERMAN	Open Int.	. 24,878 (IMM)	UP 439	٠.			
46464	281 4 284 4 286 271 4 268 4 254 4 257 4	2.19 2.26 2.30 2.33 2.33 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40	May 2.19 Jul 2.26 Sep 2.32 Dec 2.38 Mar 2.44	2204 2274 4 2274 4 233 4 2394 2454	226V2 2 232V4 2 236V4 2	<u>264:</u> 324: 38:5	į	HI GRAD	e cope		Meta omex)				1	\$ per mari .7025 .6920	.5724 .5890	Mar	.6074 .	6111 .	6116 . 6043 . 5774 .	6156 6083 6027	412 44 101 410 410
P	2.50 % ist. Sales rev. Day	2.49 2.52% 2.46 Open Ini	May 2.57 Jul 2.57 Dec Prev. Sale: 1.257,897 o	14. 2.53 35.097	2524 2	.454 .49 .53 .484 —	. 30 0%	25.000 fbs. 114.00 114.80 111.80 112.10 109.60	95.50 92.80 94.40 91.70	Feb Mar Apr May Jun			97.60 98.30	97.65 - 98.05 - 98.45 - 98.75 -	_i 25	.6720 .6650 Est. Soies Prev. Doy JAPANE! \$ per yen- 008630	_SB30 P Open Inf SE YEN (1 point eq	Dec Prev. So :132:113 (1MM) Note 50	les 53,4 0115,09	52 7		5985	
5	,000 bu π 6.64 6.68%	5.3874 5.46 5.51 5.51	Mar 5.77 May 5.71 hul 5.73	42 57542	5.70 5 5.7372 5	744 + 1774 + 1 74 4 +	.04% .04% .04% .04%	110.70 114.30 110.10 104.30 114.45 109.20 104.40	97.25 95.80 95.70 95.80 99.20 94.25 97.00 99.60	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jon	100.30 100.20 100,70	100.30 100.20 100.70	99.75 100.20 100.25	99.35 99.45 99.75 99.95 100.20	95 95 95 90 90	008630 008620 008397 Est. Sales Prev. Day	.007745 .007997 .007970 .007970 F Open ini	Jun .0 Sep .0 Dec Prev. So . 82,675	08.570 .00 08555 .09 14es 31,2	18590 .00 18569 .00 106	8536 .00 8555 .00	8544 8548 8555	-55 -56 -57 -58
	6.71 6.39 ½ 6.15 6.20 6.08 ½ 6.15 ½ 6.19 6.07 51. Sqie	5.54 5.55½ 5.76½ 5.76 5.95 6.00 5.88	Prev. Sale	144 6.00144 21/2 5.9242 5 43.493	4	1 35 4 +	1034 -044 +04 +03	107.50 102.20 102.95 103.30 Est. Sole Prev. Da	97.15 97.90 97.90 97.90	Mor May Jul Sep Dec Prev. S	ales 7,	101.55 101.80	101. 50	100.65 101.05 101.35 101.65 101.95	90 90 90 90 90	SWISS FI Sper from 8140 .8070 .4920 .4450 Est. Sales Prev. Day	c-1 points .6451 .6423 .6407 .6430	equals: Mar Jun Sep Dec	.6720 .6630	.6700	.6660 .6627	.6690 .6653 .6632 .6619	-30 -30 -30
F	Prev. Do	y Open in	1,124,485 c _ (CBT) er ton					SILVER 5,000 Iroy	(COME	K) Sperin				3458 A	16.7	Prev. Day	/ Open Inf						
	210.00 210.00 200.00 193.50	deligrs pe 175.60 177.00 179.00	Jul 17	177.70 7.60 178.80 7.50 180.60 7.40 181.40	177.40 179.30	176.90 178.10 180.00 181.10	+.40 +.30 +.70 +.80	377.0 513.0 363.5 473.0	351.0 351.0 358.0	Feb Mar Apr May	355.0 357.0	371.0 361.0	355.0 357.0	356.2 356.2 357.4 360.6	+5.7 +5.7 +5.7 +5.6 +5.7 +5.7	COTTON	2 (NYCE	: }	dustr	idi ə			•
	193.50 193.50 194.50 194,00	180.10 181.00 181.70 183.40	Sep 18	50 182.40 2.50 183.40 4.20 183.50 4.00 184.00	181.30	182.00 183.00 185.00	+.90 +1.00 +1.00	470.5 469.0 462.0	158.0 157.5 356.0 158.0 362.0 178.0	Jul Sep Dec	363.0 363.5 366.5	363.5 366.0 369.5	357.0 357.5 363.0 366.0	360.6 363.0 365.5 367.0	+5.7 +5.7 +5.7	57,000 lbs. 67,30 66,25 66,49	- cents pe 51.32 52.15 53.00	Mgr Mgy Jul	63.10 62.95 63.60	64.00 64.00 64.70	62.80 62.75 63.55 63.49 62.35	63.73 63.53 64.33	+52. +57 +37
1	100 00	10 4 45	Jan 18 Prev. Sale nt, 72,658	6.00 186.00 es 15.996 up 123	0 185.50	185.50	+1,30	447.0 450.5 435.0 406.0	378.0 366.0 371.0 376.0	Jan Mar May Jul	371.0 375.0 377.0	371.5 375.0 377.0	371.0 374.5 377.0	369.4 372.6 375.2 377.8	+57 +57 +57 +57 +57 +57 +57 +57	64.49 64.25 67.73	54,40 54,60 55,40	Oct Dec Mar	63.40 62.46	63.90 63.18	63.49 62.35	63.80 62.85 63.60	+.70 +.44 +.43 +.49
1 4	SOYBE: 60,000 lb: 21,20	AN OIL (CBT) per 100 lbs		2 20.53	20.74	+.18	400.5 409.0 Est. Sale Prev. Do	770 R	Sec	774 S	37A.S	3765 3855	380.4 385.5	+5.7 +5.7	64.20 61.35 Est. Sales	55.62 60.99 61.25 4,750 F	May Jul Tev. Sc	les 48	8 9		64.20 64.20	+.45 +.50
	250 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220	18.55 18.85 19.15 19.29	Jul 2 Aug 2	0.58 20.8 0.85 21.9 1.04 21.3 1.06 21.3 1.11 21.3	D 21/00	20,74 20,99 21,20 21,25 21,25	+.16 +.16 +.18 +.19	Prev. Do	UM (NY	ME)		019				HEATIN 42,000 god	G OIL (N	YME					
	73.25 72.35 73.45 22.20	19.40 19.55 19.76 21.11	Oct	n.15 21.3		77.22	+.18 +.12 +.10	. 409.90 387.50 371.00	337.00 334.00 336.00 341.00	Apr Jul Oct	343.50 341.00	347.90 345.60 345.00 345.00	343.50 341.00 342.00 342.00	344.80 344.80 343.80 341,60	+8.40 +8.30 +7.60	63.50 60.70 57.15	57.26 57.25 47.50 50.00	Apr May	57.30 57.50 57.05	57.50 57.70 57.10 56.90	56.90 57.05 56.65	57.21 57.34 54.72	+78 +58 +42 +31
}	21.75 Est. Sal	21,33 es ov Oper I	Mor Prev. Sol nt. 72,154	es 13,152 up 454		21,35	+.02	366.00 Est. Sale	s 1911	Jan Apr Prev.	Soles 9	,163	342.00	344,30	+7.60 +7.60	58.25 58.20 58.50 59.55 60.70	50.95 53.30	Pris Tru	57,05 56,60 56,80 57,40	57.65 57.60	56.45 56.30 56.40 57.00	57.34 56.72 56.37 56.47 57.07	+.17
	- FIEA' P	ay open.		estoci				GOLD (COMEX) rs per t	TOY OZ.			931 18	10.00	60.70 61.25 62.00 62.25 61.00	50.75 53.30 54.40 54.35 57.35	Nav Dec	58.25 59.40 60.30 61.10	58.25 59.40 60.30 61.18	58.10 59.10 60.00 60.20	58,17 59,17 60,02 60,87	+117 +117 +117 +117
	CATTL	E (CME)		COLUCI				404.20 334.50 410.00 418.50	328.40 328.40 327,00	Heb Mor Apr Jun	330.50 330.90 330.30 331,40			331.10 330.90 331.60 332.90	+2.90 +2.80 +2.80 +2.80	57.50	57.60 56.75 \$5.80 \$3.75	Jon Feb Mor	61.95 61.50 57.65	41.56 41.50 57.45	61.15 61.35 57.65	60.02 60.87 61.32 61.37 57.72	+ 12· + 12· + 12·
Ì	40,000 H 80,25 74,60 72,65	67.25 67.25 66.80 67.30	Apr Jun	79.95 80. 1 74.00 74.5 71.12 71.	22 73.80	79.97 73.82 70.85	15 22	426.50 395.00 383.00	328.00 338.70 332.20 333.40 335.80	AUS OCI Dec Feb Apr	333.10 335.40	33.40 33.10 34.50 35.70 37.70	330.20 331.40 333.00 334.70 335.40 337.70	332.90 334.10 335.50 336.90 338.30 339.80	+2.80 +2.70 +2.70 +2.70	57.85 57.50 54.05	22.00 22.00	Apr May Jun Jul	58.00 57.50	58.00 57.50	56.60 57.00	59.22 57.07 56.57 56.32	+07 +02 -03 -25
	73.36 73.50 73.40	67.55 68.19 70.99	Oct Dec Feb Apr_	72.50 72. 73.30 73. 72.50 72. 73.40 73.	55 72.25 30 72.97 50 72.20 40 73.40	72.27 73.07 72.25 73.50	—.30 —.38 —.25	360.00 383.50	338.70 339.40	JUI		337.20	337,70	341.30	+2.60 +2.50 +2.40 +2.30 +2.20 +2.20	Est. Sole Prev. Do	s 47,945 in ry Open in SWEET (Prev. 54 11.124,75	oles 51. 72 off 3.1	242 36	2/114	30.82	— <u>, 285</u>
1	Est. Sq Prev. D	73,40 les 13,292 lay Open	Prev. 50 Int. 77,846	es 12.650 up 1,675	45 73,40	73.50		395.50 344.00 349.00	342.50 344.00 346.80 21,000	Prev	Sales 31	1.304		342.90 344.70 346.70	+2.20 +2.20 +2.20	21.75	- 0011013	Apr May		29.64 20.66 20.70	20.37	30.48 30.48	±24
	FEED! 50,000 II	ER CATT	TLE (CME	}		84.45	—20 —13	Prev.D	DA Óbeu	int, 1045	1997 Ob (<i>AC</i>				21.50 21.50 21.39 21.26	18.56 18.75 18.47 18.97 15.57 18.90	Jun Jul Aug	20.64 20.70 20.71	20.70 20.73 20.81	20.46 20.50 20.51	3023 3023	+37 +37 +38 +38 +38 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4
	85.80 84.10	74.60 74.35	APT May Aug	84.45 84. 83.45 83. 82.75 82. 82.40 82. 81.50 81.	77 84.42 70 83.47 85 82.55 40 82.20 60 81.50	84.45 82.57 82.27 81.55	— 15 — 15 — 25	114 T B	ur 1 5 (1)		Finan	cial				21.15 21.15 21.15	19.20 19.13	Sep Oct Nov	20.56 20.64 20.70 20.71 20.73 20.74 20.74 20.70	20.73 20.81 20.77 70.74 20.70 20.72	77 44 FF 34 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	2048 2045 2045 2045 2045 2045 2045 2045 2045	+351
,	86.10 82.65 82.60 82.70 87.25 Est. So	76.02 75.90 77.45	Sep Oct Nov	81.50 81. 81.25 81. 81.25 81. 81.00 81.	27 F1.15 25 \$1.00	81.15 81.00	-25 -30 +20	\$1 millio 97.39 97.13	HLLS (11 on- pts of 94.40 94.91	100 pct. Mon	97.84 96.97	97.06 97.02	97.04 96.96	97.04 97.01	+.03	21.20 20.58 20.91 21.10	19.04 19.24 19.20	Jan Feb		20.72	20.51	20.55 20.54 20.54	07 82
	\$7.75 Est. \$0 Prev. 1	79.90 les 1,230 loy Open) Jan J Prev. Sa Int. 12.266	hes 1,172				94 97	95.00 95.13 es 7,000 cry Open	Sep Dec Prev.	97.84 96.77 96.78 96.56 Sales	97.06 97.02 96.59 8.028	96.77 96.56	96.B5	+.03 +.05 +.12	20.83 20.57	19.20 19.31 19.25 19.18	Apr Moy	20.78 20.68	20.68	20.64	20.55 20.54 20.54 20.54 20.54 20.54 20.54 20.54 20.54	— SS
	40,000 t 45,50	(CME) bacents 78.37 44.00	per ib.	45.10 45.	55 44.77	45.02 58.92	+.17 +.47	SYRT	REASU prin-ph	RY (CE	es ors	act				21.05 19.95 19.42 20.61	19,44 19,42 19,45	Jul Jul Aug Sep	20.58 20.62	20.68 20.62	20.58 20.58	20.54 20.54 20.55	
	50.57 49.30	41.7	וטל ק	50.85 51. 49.25 49. 44.76 47. 41.90 42	55 44.97 30 50.70 45 49.25 20 46.65 27 43.00 45 43.00 45 43.15 20 42.15	49.32 46.87 42.05	+17	111-05 110-05	105-1. 104-2 103-2	S Mor	7 111-053 118-07: 109-27	111-285 110-30 109-27	111-015 110-03 109-23	111-256 110-275 109-255	+23½ +23½ +24	2 20 20	7675	B	20.75 20.67 20.75	20.75 20.67 20.80	20,70 20,67 20,74	20.56 28.57 20.42 20.67	- B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
	43.00 43.00 43.05	41.74 42.44	Dec Feb	41.70 42 42.40 43 43.70 43	45 43.00 40 43.15 20 45.15	42.10 42.15 42.15	+.18 +.10	Est. Sa Prev. D	les lay Open	Prev Int. lou	.Sales .D46 off	31,946 1,021				20.90 20.73 Est. Sak Prev. Do	m 105,940 Ty Open I. DED GA	Prev. S	iches 131, 84 cm 87	179 2	24.74	20.57	-15
	Est, \$0 Prev. I	Hes 5,650 Day Open	Aug Oct Dec Feb Apr Z Prev.So Int. 26.221 ES (CME)	les 2,354 up 75	20	, ,_,,		\$180,000 112-2	TREASI 197-12 197-2 100-1	S & JANC 6 Mo	15 OT 100	113-0	112-1 110-25	113-4 111-27	+13 +13	41.20	ייי עכוונ <u>י</u> ס	6. 301	£4.05		54.45	54.45	+.02
	44.11	3334	s (CME) per ib. 2 Mar	38.25 39 39.70 40	,52 38.10 1,70 39.40	37,42 40,70	+1.90 +2.00	110-24 109-14 108-3	102-8 107-2	Set Dec					+11 +11	65.32 64.60 63.77	55.95 56.95 57.75 57.75 57.30 54.60 54.70 54.70 54.70 69.00en 1	May	60.05 60.05	60.26 60.35	54.45 58.40 57.50 60.40 60.70 60.60 57.60	58.60 59.50 60.40 60.70	+#2 06 16 08
ł	50.50 46.70 45.90	35.0 36.0 36.5 35.5 sies 4.42 Doy Open	May 2 Jul D Ave	39.75 41 38.25 39	.00 37.70 .45 38.10	40.95	+1.90	Prev. C	102-8 107-2 les 20 Oper EASUR'	Int.211	321 00 DS (CB)	4,590				62.35 60.45 _ 58.00	57.30 56.60 54.70	Aug Sep Oct	60.20 60.20	61,40 60,90 60,20 58,00	60.60 97.60 58.00	59.60	- 14 - 24 + 09 + 14 + 14
	Est. So Prev.	pies 442 Doy Open	7 Prev.50 int. 8,83	iles 7,984 7 up 142	3.7			110-12	90-1 90-7	6 Ma	ir 110-1. n 107-6	5 111-2		9 110-15	+113 +113 +113	Prev. D	es <i>29,32</i> 1 by Open 1	Prev. 3	oles 37	<i>75</i> 2	36130	58.00	+.04
				Food				107-29 106-20 105-17 104-17	90	Mc	c 106-2 x 105-2	6 108-1 2 106-2 1 105-2	106-20 105-20 104-1	6 106 2 106-25 3 105-25	+112 +112 +112				ek in	dexe	35		
	COFF	EE C (N	YCSCE)					103-13 101-22 101-22	90-1 91-1	2	0 103-2 C 102-2	7 104-2 7 103-2	6 103-2 8 192-2	7 104-25 9 103-28 103-2	+112 +112 +112	Points (Mon		438.00	431 10	- ATL 00	
	37,500 94,7: 94,5: 88,3:	105 - CENT	Sperio. 15 Mar 15 May	67.25 67 67.30 66 70.70 7	7.75 63.75 7.45 65.80 1.00 67.50 2.50 67.90	63.90 65.85 6 67.60	3 —3.20 3 —3.25 3 —3.20	100-31 Est. Sc Prev.	98	is Ju Pres	n v. Salesī	17 .375 7,613		162-11	+112	451,30 452,40 452,20 Ext. So	274 T	Jun Sep Dec		ن سیا	433.85	436.35 436.35 436.78 437.20	- 55 55 45 45 45
	89.71 91.0	5 59.7 1 61.0	RI 56P	70.90 // 72.90 77 74.75 7	1.06 67.50 2.50 69.00 4.75 71.70	0 87,10 0 71,70 74,25	-3.20 -2.95 -3.00	MUNI S1000x	CIPAL I	BONDS S & JON	(CBT)	PC1	10]-5	102-4	+25	Prev.	OMP. I	NDEX	Sales : 084 up 3 (NYFE			~~! 	
	90.7: 90.5	g 73.5 maa 8.97	MOY Jul 74 Prev S	ojes 5.811	i	76.50 78.75	2.7 5	100-11 Fel.S/	(91- Siak	ió Ju St Pre	n 100-1 p y. Sales	18 1071-1 11876	2 1 00 -7	0 101-6 100-20	+22	-VIII 3	215.00 40.10		239.95 249.00 239.00		738.05 238 50	239.55 239.65 239.50	2
	SUGE	Day Ope	n int. 50,21 D 11 (NY)	T GIL SAV				Prev.	Day Ope IDOLLA	n int. 2 RS (IM	4,482 UP IM}	1357				240.00 Est. Sc	237.1	Druce	E-la-		237.00	239.50 240,15	112
	11200 9.9	0 bs ceri	rs per w.		9.45 9.3 0.05 9.7	5 931 0 9.7	8 +.04 2 +.10	96.9	ion-piso	56 M	or 74./	76 96.8 3 96.7	96.7	7 76.80	+.03 +.04	-			Ald off:	322			

VORLD S	TOCK I	MAI	RKETS							
ence France Presse Feb. 23		pee Prev.		Jose Prev. t		Ciose Prev.	Clor	e Prev.	c	Jose Prev.
Close Prev.		269 270.80			Concodes	644 64	SCA-A I	M 134	Alberta Energy Am Barrick Res	18 17% 21% 20%
Amsterdam	Volkswagen Welfo	648 649	Gularress	1.79 1.78 4.57 4.69	Dominion Text A Donotrue	16 16%	S-E Banken 7. Skandig F 10 Skanska	134 50 6.30 18 108 14 94.50	BCE 8k Nova Scotla	2394 2394s
N Amro Hid 53.80 54 F Holding 36.70 36.49	DAX Index : 1661_58 Previous : 1681_74 FAZ index : 636_31 Previous : 658_75		GUS A 1	5.57 15.95 2.48 2.47 1.56 1.53 5.67 5.70 10.71 10.74 5.86 5.80 5.48 5.54 1.95 1.98 4.83 4.82 4.77 4.82	MacMillon Bl Nati Bk Canada	17% 17% 84 B	ŠKĖ	10 77 1	BC Gas BC Phone	1378 14 1994 1994
on 84 85.10 ld 93.20 92.20	Previous : 458.75		Hillsdown HSBC Hidgs	567 570	Power Corp. Quebec Tel	1572 1596 1646 1644 1814 18	Trelleboro BF	11 303 51 63 55 386	BF Realty Hds Bramalea	1994 1994 0.04 0.04 0.63 0.76 834 654
EV 48.80 49.40	Helsini	d	ICI Inchcope	0.71 10.74 5.84 5.80 5.48 5.54 1.95 1.98	Quebecor B	1814 18 1814 1734 1514 1516		3.86	Brunswick CAE	546 576 290 290 2746 2736
et Dutcher 2 200	Amer-Yhiyma	109 109	Kingfisher Ladbroke	195 198	Teleglobe Unive	10 10	P1013003 . 130233		Comdev CIBC	27% 27% 16% 16%
48.20 47.90 Armoni Tell 29.50 29.70 A 113.90 112.40 A 75.40 75.40 75.40 A 124.20 123.40 A 124.20 A 123.40 A 123.		25.30 25.30 192 191 10.10 9.50		430 432 677 632 1,76 1.77	Videstron Industrials Index Previous: 142211		Sydney		Conodian Pacific Can Packers	13% 13%
A 113.90 112.40 6.55 0.70 A 75.40 75.20 rvier 124.20 123.60 ker 11.90 11.80 Broccides 37.40 38.10	K.O.P. Kymmene	17 AO 42 78	Lasma Lagui Gen Gra	1,76 1,77 4,69 4,69 5,17 5,18	Previous : 1628.13		ANZ 3. BHP 14. Bordi 2.	26 14.18	Con Tire A Confor	281/2 221/4
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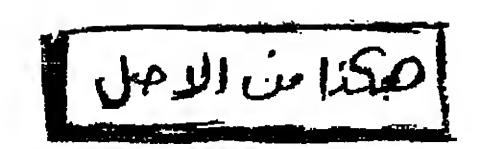
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EC to Discuss Oilseeds Despite French Threat

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Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches

BRUSSELS - The EC presidency, currently held by the Danes, ignored a French veto threat and said Tuesday that EC foreign ministers would stick to their previously planned agenda and discuss a controversial oilseeds accord with the United States on March 8. "The Commission has no reason to change its mind on this issue,"

a spokesman for the European Community said. Denmark cautioned, however, that a vote may not be taken on the issue at the session. Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy of France said Monday that Paris would veto a draft agreement reached in November on trade in oilseeds between the Community and the United States, part of a broader farm-trade deal aimed at wrapping up a new GATT world trade accord.

Mr. Beregovoy wrote to the Danish presidency asking that even a discussion of the agreement be delayed until an analysis of its compatibility with the reform of the Community's Common Agricultural Policy had been completed. A Danish spokesman said Denmark, which holds the six-month rotating EC presidency, had not yet replied to the French request.

"A vote can be taken but it's not necessary," the spokesman said, adding that Denmark would decide what action to take after ministers had debated the issue.

France would use the veto under the Luxembourg compromise, which enables an EC member state to block a decision by invoking vital national interests. Former French president Valery Giscard d'Estaing an opposition leader, said that if the opposition won power next month, as is widely expected, it should reject the oilseeds deal and seek new negotiations. (Reuters, AFP)

Boost Profit At SmithKline

United Press International LONDON - The health-care group SmithKline Beecham PLC announced Tuesday an 11 percent jump in pretax profit last year, underpinned by growing sales in de-

veloping markets and a significant income from new products. SmithKline said its pretax profit rose to £1.11 billion (\$1.6 billion) in 1992. Revenue also grew 11 per-

cent, to £5.22 billion. In pharmaceuticals, the company's highest-earning sector, sales of SmithKline Beecham's four major new products totaled more than £200 million. These were the antidepressant Seroxat/Paxil; Relafen, the arthritis drug; the anti-nausea treatment Kytril, and Havrix, the

world's first Hepautis A vaccine. Pharmaccutical sales in the United States climbed by 16 percent, while they registered strong growth in emerging markets. In Eastern Enrope, revenue jumped 92 percent, in Africa it climbed 29 percent and in China grew by 68 percent

New Products Unilever Remains Buoyant

LONDON — The British-Dutch consumer-prodin 1992 as its international spread helped protect it expected, bringing a drop in profits. from recession in Europe.

13.4 percent from £1.79 billion a year earlier. Sales rose 6.6 percent to £24.7 billion, from £23.16 billion. The company raised its dividend to 20.80 pence from said: "We are increasingly worried by the unhelpful 18.94 pence in 1991.

Unilever said that strong growth in North America. Latin America and Southeast Asia helped make up for

difficulties in Europe.

"Economic recovery proved to be an illusion in to improve the U.S. budget deficit at the expense of many of our markets and 1992 was the third year in foreign companies.

The result, which was in line with analysts' expectations, came as revenue increased 10 percent while costs

succession to be affected by recession," said the chairman, Michael Perry. He held out little hope for a ucts company Unilever Group said Tuesday that its speedy economic turnaround in Britain and said the pretax profit had exceeded & billion for the first time downturn in Germany had proved much sharper than

But Mr. Perry said the group was more optimistic Pretax profit of £2.03 billion (\$2.95 billion) was up about the future of the U.S. economy. But even though there may be a flicker of hope that

economic growth might resume sometime in 1993, he political trends which are now all too evident." He bemoaned the fact that world trade talks had become bogged down and expressed concern about the possibility that President Bill Clinton might seek

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Nat West Profit Almost Quadruples

become a staff writer at The New

Yorker. "It's really wired itself that

Daniel Okrent, who left as presi-

"There are certain Texas insulu-

If anybody ought to know the

Texas Monthly success elsewhere,

LONDON -- National Westminster Bank said Tuesday it had nearly quadrupled its pretax profit in 1992, to £405 million (\$587 million), from £110 million in 1991.

gained only 6 percent. NatWest added that the effect of the devaluation of the pound had been offset by lower wage levels following a 7 percent cut in staff. year, reducing staff to 95,200, the bank said. A further prospects for British provisions remain closely linked 4,000 layoffs have been announced for this year.

Provisions for bad debts rose to £1.9 billion from £1.87 billion a year earlier. This demonstrates the impact which the recession has had on our customers. said Lord Alexander, the bank's chairman.

During 1992, the number of branches was reduced by a further 132 to 2,684, the bank said. Lord Alexander said the British economy had a difficult year in 1992 that was "inevitably a tough year for NatWest." He said the bank expected to see a reduction in bad debts in 1993 but remained cautious A total of 7,200 employees lost their jobs over the about the extent of the reduction. "The immediate to the economy," the bank said

"It was a major debacle," Mr.

What Mr. Levy says he learned is

If there are few sacred steers in

Texas Monthly, there are plenty of

Burn Steers - which is the name of

an annual feature that celebrates

'the best of the worst" in the state.

Some winners in recent years

have included the East Texas entre-

preneur who announced plans for a

drive-though funeral parior; an Ex-

xon subsidiary that described the

odor of a newly developed diesel

fuel as "a strong, fruity fragrance

and the mother accused of hiring

someone to assassinate her daugh-

ter's rival for a cheerleading spot.

For Washington, though, the

Over the past four years, President

George Bush wavered on that

point, using macroeconomic mone-

tary tactics at times, and efforts to

open the Japanese market to more

goods at other times. So far, the

Clinton White House has said very

little about how it will mix the two.

accentuated with floral top notes,

this: "If you can do one thing, do it

well." Altogether, Texas Monthly

a Pulitzer Prize.

Very briefly:

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Milan

Paris :

Stockholm

Vienna .

Zurich

• Romania said it did not meet conditions for drawing the last \$75 million of a \$500 million International Monetary Fund loan because it spent foreign-currency reserves to buy wheat, but it hoped for further IMF aid.

Levy said cheerfully in his Austin • KOI, the Turkish privatization body, will sell to the public 20 percent of the Netas Northern Electric Telekomunikasyon AS, a telecommunications. company in which Northern Telecom Ltd. of Canada will own 71 percent. • Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president, said the centerright coalition expected to win next month's elections did not include France Telecom on its list of state-owned companies to be privatized.

• Nestlé SA will sell its Pierval spring to Castel Group, which already has bought nine other water sources from the Swiss food company. Nestle said the sale fulfilled the final condition imposed by the European Community on its purchase on Source Perrier SA.

• The EC Commission opened an inquiry into the planned Matra Cap Systèmes desense and imaging venture between Matra Desense Espace SA and Cap Gemini Sogeti.

Nobel Industries AB will sell its defense unit, comprising NobelTech; Systems and NobelTech Electronics, to the Swedish-state-controlled. Celsius Industrier AB for 325 million kronor (\$42.8 million) in stock. Britain said long-term unemployment rose to 1.03 million people in

January, a five-year high and three times the level of overall joblessness: • Grand Metropolitan PLC's chairman, Sir Allen Sheppard, told the annual meeting the company expected "market improvement" this year, citing the United States, where new alcoholic beverages were doing "particularly well;" Europe, he said, remained "soft,"

Resaers, AFX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
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TEXAS: Why a Monthly Thrives (Continued from first finance page) way, and Texas Monthly is part of the matrix that draws it together." dent of Texas Monthly Press to has won seven National Magazine found New England Monthly in Awards, the industry equivalent of 1984, said one problem he faced was the lack of "common institutions" in New Englanders' lives. tions that everybody has reason to be concerned with - the governor, the university, the oil industry, said Mr. Okrent, now the editor of Life magazine. perils of trying to reproduce the it is Mr. Levy, the magazine's brazen, balding publisher. He bought New West magazine in 1980, changed the name to California, and promptly lost, by all accounts, a lot of money.

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and equipment. But this time, no one expects the

Many economists point out that during the mid-1980s. Japanese companies also cried doom about the rising yen. But at that time, the U.S. and the Japanese governments seemed far better coordinated in dealing with the currency markets; the latest rise seemed to come from a nearly off-hand comment Friday by the U.S. Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, that he favored a

YEN: Lots of Pain, Not Much Gain

(Continued from first finance page) ing at the Plaza Hotel in New York

ton administration would favor the decided that a rapid rise of the yen was the only way to restore U.S. competitiveness quickly. Instead, the near-doubling of the yen's valsudden appreciation of the yen poses a stark choice: whether to try ue, to around 125 yen to the dollar to manage the trade deficit largely in 1988, improved Japanese comby managing the dollar, or by petitiveness and vastly increased opening more Japanese markets. Japanese political power.

Overnight, the appreciation of the yen made it far cheaper for cash-rich Japanese companies to estate and technology. Japan quickly became the dominant economic power in Asia, building factories in Thailand and Malaysia where wages were lower, and gaining enormous political clout there as well. Measured in dollar terms, Japan also turned into the largest donor of foreign aid. Most important, the strengthening of the yen forced Japanese manufacturers to become far more efficient, investing phenomenal sums in new plants

Japanese to go on a buying spree with their record-strong currency. Nor will cheaper imports impress many consumers here. "In a recession like this, Japanese are not going to import more just because foreign goods are a little cheaper," said T. Miura, the chairman of the board of Tokyo Senpaku Kaisha, a leading shipping company.

Mannesmann Pressured stronger yen. That was taken as a sign that sooner or later, the Clin-

AFP-Extel News

DUSSELDORF -- Mannesmann AG said Tuesday that its group net profit for last year was "clearly" less than the 263 million Deutsche marks (\$161.1 million) of 1991, and its stock price subsequently tumbled 3 percent. The machinery maker blamed "a generally unsatisfactory" eco-

nomic environment in Germany and abroad for the weak outlook, which would mark the second straight year of profit falls. In 1990, Mannesmann earned 464 million DM.

Mannesmann said 1992 sales, adjusted for the acquisition in 1992 of the machine-building companies VDO and Boge, fell I percent, to 24.07 billion DML Its stock price slumped 7.70 DM, to 247 DML

The company said steel-pipe production was pressured by competition from East European manufacturers. Orders fell 21 percent to 4 billion DM, while sales dropped 12 percent to 4.34 billion DM.

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS N.V.

Registered Office: Schottegatweg-Oost 130 Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS Please take notice that the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of Fidelity American Assets N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2:00 p.m. at Schottegatweg-Oost 130, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on March 16, 1993.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Assembly:

Report of the Management.
 Election of the Management proposes the re-election of all present Managing Directors:
 Edward C. Johnson 3d, Barry R. J. Bateman, Charles T.M. collis, Charles Fraser, Jean Hamilius, H.F. van den Hoven and AMACO Holdings & Trust Company N.V.

 Approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1000

4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders, including declaration of an interim dividend in respect of the fiscal year ended November 30 1992, and authorisation of the Managing Directors to declare additional dividends in respect of fiscal 1992 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distributor" status under United Kingdom tax law.

Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.

6. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the Assembly.

Approval of each item of the Agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the Assembly.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of registered shareholder proxy which will be sent to them by the Fund's Registrar and Transfer Agent, Fidelity Investments Luxembourg S.A. Registered shareholders may also obtain a form of registered shareholder proxy from the institutions listed below.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares to the Corporation at the following address: Fidelity American Assets N.V.

c/o AMACO Holdings & Trust Company N.V. Post Office Box 3141

Curacao NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

Bearer shareholders may obtain a form of bearer shareholder proxy and certificate of deposit from the following institutions:

Fidelity Investments Luxembourg S.A. Kansallis House, 3rd Floor Place de l'Etoile Boite Postale 2174 L-1021 Luxembourg

Fidelity International P.O. Box HM 670 Hamilton HM CX, Bermuda

Fidelity Investments International Oakhill House 130 Tonbridge Road Hildenborough Kent TN11 9DZ ENGLAND

Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit therefor, with the Corporation at Schottegatweg-Oost 130, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 1:00 p.m. on March 16, 1993 in order to be voted at the Assembly.

By order of the Management Charles T.M. Collis Secretary

February 18, 1993





People at the top read the Trib.

No local bias. No national slant. No partisan viewpoint. Simply a halanced editing of the news for people with a stake in international affairs.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais L-2535 LUXEMBOURG R.C. B 28616

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of DAIWA CAPITAL -L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND will be held at the registered office of the company on March 15th, 1993 at 12:00 a.m.

AGENDA

I. Approval of the report of the Board of Directors and the report of the Auditor, 2. Approval of the financial statements for the year ended December 31st, 1992;

3. Allocation of the net result;

4. Discharge to the outgoing Directors in respect of the carrying out of their duties for the year ended December 31st, 1992;

5. Re-election of the Directors for a new statutory term except Mr. Tetato MORISHIGE and Mr.

Ken GRAHAM who did resign; 6. Retification of the appointments of Mr. Akiyoshi OTANI in replacement of Mr. Tetsuo MORISHIGE and Mrs. Anne de la VALLEE POUSSIN in replacement of Mr Ken GRAHAM;

7. Appointments of Mr. Patrick La FOSSE and Mr. Geoffroy LINARD de GUERTECHIN as

Directors: 8. Any other business.

Resolutions on the above-mentionned agenda will require no quorum and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

On behalf of the Company, BANQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTIISCIILD S.A.

Succursale de Luxembourg 20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

Qantas Gets Australian Cash Boost

SYDNEY - Australia took a step toward its planned privatization of Qantas Airways Ltd. on Tuesday by adding 1.35 billion Australian dollars (\$928.9 million) to its capital, while the carrier said it expected 1993 to be a profitable year.

The capital injection involves the government assuming the airline's state-guaranteed debt in exchange for equity in Qantas, 75 percent of which is to be sold to the public later this year. Finance Minister Ralph Willis said the transaction fulfilled a commitment by the government to recapitalize Qantas as part of the airline's sale.

British Airways PLC late last year arranged to buy 25 percent of Qantas for 665 million dollars, a sale that is expected to be finalized in March.

Bill Dix, the Qantas chairman, said the infusion cut the carrier's debt to 5.5 billion dollars, giving it a debt-to-equity ratio of about 69 percent, down from 80 percent. He said this level of debt was "commercially sustainable."

John Ward, the Qantas chief executive, said the airline was expecting a profit in the year that ends in June, following earnings of 137.3 million dollars for the previous year. He did not say how much the carrier thought it would earn, but he noted conditions were difficult in the industry.

The difficulties were underscored on Tuesday in the results of the small Southern Cross Airlines Holdings Ltd., which announced a loss of 10.95 million dollars for the

six months to Dec. 31. Southern Cross, operator of Compass Airlines, said it expected losses to continue in the six months to June 30, but that the losses would start to narrow after April.

Japan Stores Shed Old Ways Choosy Customers Spur Retail Revolution

Bloomberg Business News TOKYO — The shop-till-you-drop mentality of the Japanese consumer has waned. Last decade's

conspicuous consumption has given way to a mania for bargain-hunting. And that has triggered a quiet revolution within Japanese retailing. The nation's once-mighty department stores are

suffering a prolonged slowdown. These companies are facing fierce competition from a new breed of discount and specialty retailers. And that is forcing them to refashion their entire approach to the business, as well as pull out their mark-down pens.

"These days, you've got to be a real idiot to buy at the manufacturer's suggested retail price," said Takamasa Narita, a 27-year-old construction company employee, while shopping in Seibu's store in the Shibuya shopping district.

To compete with the discounters, Japan's highend retailers face an expensive task that comes at a bad time. In the worst showing on record, the Japan Department Store Association says retail sales at Japan's large department stores plunged 5.7 percent in 1992 to 2.77 trillion yen (\$22.18 billion).

And just as their results are getting clobbered, department stores must rethink their pricing strategies and distribution systems. The stakes are high. "Managements who fail to change in this recession are unlikely to survive the next one," said Mike Allen, a retail-industry ana-

lyst at Barclay's de Zoete Wedd Securities. For starters, stores like Mitsukoshi, Takashimaya and Matsuzakaya will have to start winnowing down their product offerings. That will not be easy, given the notion among retailers that if they're not carrying everything, they're not doing their jobs. The Japanese word for department store is hyakkaten, which means "store of a hundred items." Mitsukoshi Ltd., for example, carries 1,800

different kinds of men's neckties, analysts said. Analysts point to Japan's complicated and expensive distribution systems as another source of trouble. Many department stores often directly lease out store space to suppliers and collect what amounts to rent from their supplier. Because they're not responsible for unsold goods, department store executives greatly reduce their risk.

However, the department store also gives control of its pricing in these cases to the manufacturer, who

charges the highest price the market will bear. The solution, analysts say, is for stores to take responsibility for all of the goods they buy from wholesalers and manufacturers, without returning unsold goods. Since they are relieving the middle man of inventory risk, they can demand lower prices and pass the savings on to customers.

Yet changing the distribution system presents another problem. Department-store executives would have to do a better job of tracking, say, which suits are hot among the buying public. In the West, retailers commonly employ "point-of-sale" computer systems to do this task. But in Japan such systems are still rare.

Despite it all, some analysts say that the time to buy department store stocks is now. The stores are in their predicament largely because of poor assessments of purchase risk in

changing environment. Once they adjust, department stores can count on several factors to help them recover, such as high urban population, a wealthy household sector and a rapidly aging society that encourages its elders to shower youngsters with money and presents.

Japanese Trust Banks Face a Downgrading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Standard & Poor's Corp. said Tuesday that it had placed Japan's four largest trust banks under review with negative implications for their

The rating agency said the current poor operating environment for the four institutions — Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp., Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co., Mitsui Trust & Banking Co. and Yasuda Trust & Banking Co. — was having a "particularly harsh

impact." It said all four were faced with high and rising levels of problem loans due to Japan's stagnant property market and economic slowdown.

Mitsubishi and Sumitomo have assets of about 17 trillion yen (\$145 billion) each, followed by Mitsui with 14 trillion yen and Yasuda with 11 trillion.

The New York-based rating agency also announced that it had downgraded the claims-paying ability of Sumitomo Life Insurance Co. due to deteriorating (AFX, AFP, Bloomberg) capital and carnings.

Nissan Sees Payoff On Restructuring

By Steven Bruil International Herald Tribune

TOKYO - Nissan Motor Co., confident of its ability to cope with the slump in the world car market, predicted on Tuesday that its restructuring program would allow it to return to profitability next year despite stagnant sales.

But the news from the No. 2 Japanese automaker was not all good: it nearly doubled its estimated loss for the current year, to 29 billion yen (\$247.02 million) from its earlier estimate of 15 billion yen. Nissan had recurrent, essentially pretax, profit, of 87.76 billion yen in the previous financial year, which ended March 31, 1992.

Nissan, the hardest hit among Japan's big carmakers, said it would achieve profitability next year by slashing its work force by 10 percent, to 48,000, through attrition over the next three years and by taking the unusual move of closing a major plant in Zama, outside To-

turing announced last year, came as little surprise. The moves nonetheless underscored the fundamental changes Japan's motor industry must make to survive in the 1990s "The Japanese auto industry has lost all its major growth markets," said Stephen Usher, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities, noting downturns in the European Community, North M Output Drops America and Japan. "They're go-

no-growth environment." Staff reductions would be small compared with those announced by major automakers in Europe and America, he noted, because Nissan enjoyed greater flexibility in reducing labor costs, which are now the highest among Japanese car com-

30,000 Face Cuts at NTT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. said Tuesday it was studying cuts of up to 30,000 jobs by 1996 to frim costs.

A spokesman said the company had not made any decisions on reducing its staff, which is already expected to fall to 230,000 at the end of March 1994, compared with 270,000 at the close of the com-

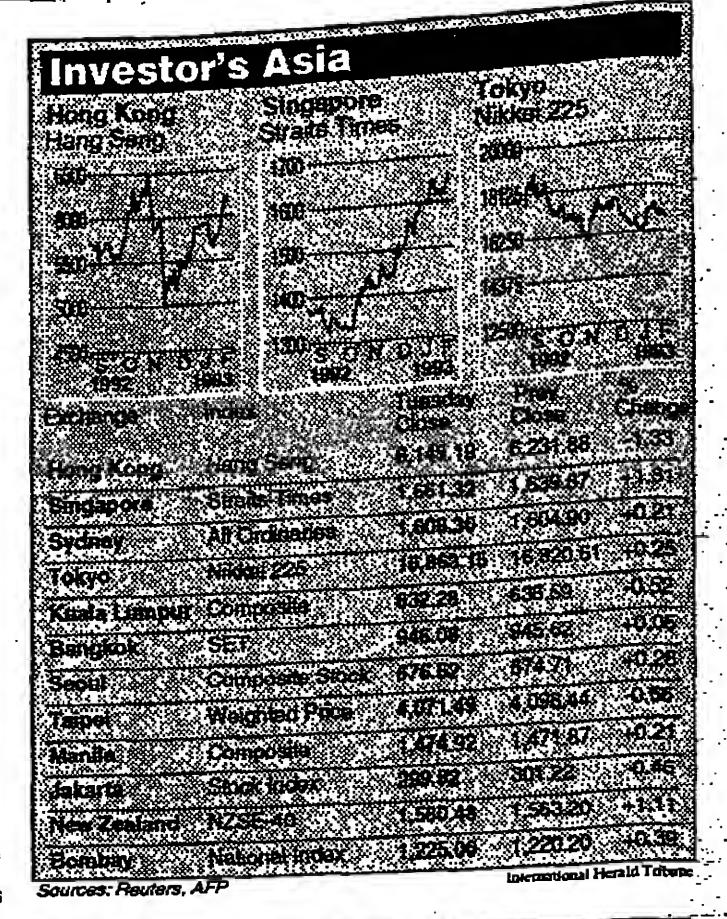
pany's 1990 financial year.
The Kyodo news service quoted industry sources as saying NTT would close one-third of its 1,300 sales offices. (AFX, Bloomberg)

and discretionary bonus payments alone would save nearly 15 percent, The revised loss and staff reduc- while a 10 percent reduction in tions, embellishments of a restruc- staffing would yield further gains. Nissan added that in the year through March 31, sales would slide to 3.9 trillion yen from 4.05 trillion yen forecast earlier. But the company maintained its net loss estimate at 20 billion yen, owing to extraordinary gains of 40 billion

yen in real estate sales.

Japanese car, truck and bus production fell 13.5 percent in January ing to have to learn to deal with a from the like month a year earlier, the steepest year-on-year fall since August 1974, Bloomberg Business

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said January output was 898,909 vehicles among the panies. The elimination of overtime



Very briefly:

• American Telephone & Telegraph Co. gained access to the Chinese market, signing a cooperation pact that will initially involve joint-ventureproduction of AT&T's 5-ESS telephone-switching system in China.

• Ma'anshan Iron & Steel Co. will be the first Chinese state-owned. enterprise to be listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange when it goes public in June, Xinhua said; it said the steel plant had pretax profit of 750 million yuan (\$131.1 million) on sales of 4 billion yuan in 1992.

 China's State Administration of Exchange Control expressed anxiety at the sharply falling value of the yuan against the dollar and its effect on import prices and the economy.

Taiwan's Board of Foreign Trade said indirect trade with China grew 27.86 percent last year to a record \$7.41 billion.

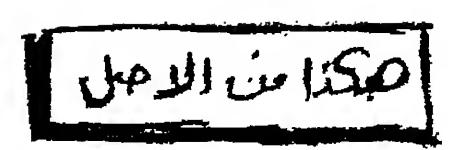
• Japan and the European Community held their first working-level meeting to analyze Japan's growing trade surplus, and an EC spokesmansaid another round would take place in Tokyo in early April.

• Toshiba Corp. set up Toshiba Electronics Trading (Malaysia) Sdn. in Kuala Lumpur to handle sales of its electronic components.

Reuters, AFP, AFX, Bloomberg

ADVERTISEMENT ABC INVESTMENT & SERVING MARC Futures Fund Ltd ____\$ 127.11 MARC Islamic Fund (E.C.) __\$ 119.72 ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Bex 667, Amsterdam Todambid Securities ____F 137.23 76.27 INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Feb. 23, 1993 w Columbia Securities FI w Trans Europe Fund FI FI w Trans Europe Fund S S d & Money Market.... Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value augustions are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. Non - 5 Money Market ____DM The marking symbols indicate treasures of quotations supplied: d=dally; w=weekly; b=bi-monthly; r=regularly; f=twict weekly; m=monthly Non - 5 Band ______ Global Equity _____ Global Bond Global Band & Equity ____ LATIN AMERICAN MANAGEMENT Co Ltd Tel: London 871 628 1234 d Argentinion invest Co Sicovs 15.55 d Brazilian Invest Co Sicov 21.84 by Colombian Invest Co Sicov 5 9.40 d CS Money Market Fd FF...FF d CS Money Market Fd Pta...Pto w Winch. Frontier ______S w Winch. Fot. 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BUCHANAN FUND LIMITED w Winch, Hisp USS SWINCH, Reser, Multi Gvbd 3 Winchester GI Sec Inc (C) 5 OPTIMA FUND MANAGEMENT d Mexican Invest Co Sicay __S LIPPO INVESTMENTS c% Bank of Bermudo Lid: (807) 295-4000 Ifaly Fund A/B. 24/F Lippo Tower Centre, 89 Queensway,HK Tel (852) 867 6888 Fax (852) 596 0388 # SBC MMF - AS # SBC MMF - COLS w European & Affantic..... d SBC MMF - BFR ______ d SBC MMF - Cons_____ d SBC DM Short-Term A___ d SBC DM Short-Term B___ d SBC MMF - Dutch G.____ d UBZ Liquidity Fund \$____S d UBZ Liquidity Fund OM___DM d UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu ___Ecu d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF___SF ALFRED BERG & Frank St. Hamilton, Sermuda (809 295-4000) Bermuda:(809) 295-4800 Fax:(809) 295-4180 JWH GLOBAL STRATEGIES LTD DIT INVESTMENT FFM w Indonesian Growth Fd.____5 w Asian Growth Fund.____5 w Asian Warrent Fund.____5 LLOYD GEORGE MNGMT (\$52) M5 463 d Fructilux - Obl. Fats A ____FF d Fructilux - Obl. 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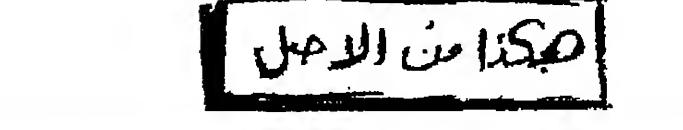
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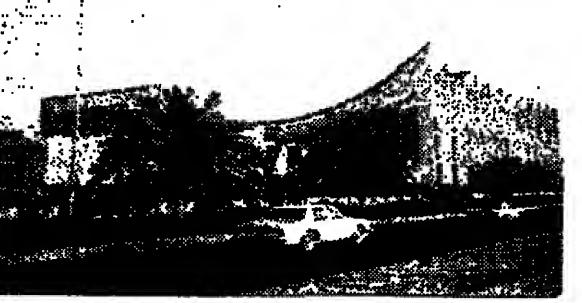
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IMPRESSIONS

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Two Years After Liberation



The National Assembly.

Two years after liberation, more and more Kuwaitis see the current period as a new dawn in their country's history. The economy is picking up again. Oil production, at 2 million barrels a day this month, has exceeded expectations. Free elections have been held. And the National Assembly is leading the way toward greater democracy in the Gulf.

Positive Signs After the Storm

Though signs of a new dawn are numerous, Kuwait is still agonizing over the more than 600 prisoners of war and missing persons held in Iraq, and the local economy is in limbo until the debt settlement program is fully implemented.

The population is stabilizing at around 1.4 million, of which slightly less than half are Kuwaiti nationals. The oil sector, which has been given priority, is in good shape, and Nasser Abdulla Al-Rodham. minister of finance, has forecast revenues of \$9.2 billion for 1993-94. He has announced a budget deficit of \$6.2 billion for 1992-93 compared to \$17.5 billion in 1991-92. He also says that the government is to cut spending by 10 percent. Yet the realization that Kuwait will never be the same as it was before the 1990 invasion has finally sunk in.

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Grandiose plans for infrastructure development that were proposed immediately after the Feb. 26 liberation have now been scaled down and in many cases abandoned altogether. Public works expenditure has been cut back following

pressure from the National Assembly. Major expenditures are being made only in the oil and defense sectors, totaling about \$30 billion in the next two to three years. The strategy at the moment is to get everything back together again and to improve on existing facilities — water, sewerage, power, education, health, transportation and telecommunications that can easily meet the needs of current residents. About 700,000 of them are Asians from the sub-continent, Filippinos, Indonesians, Koreans, a smattering of Palestinians and Jordanians and an increasing number of Iranians. There are also between 25,000 and 50,000 "Bedu," or stateless persons, who have no official papers.

By far the most positive development has been the role of the National Assembly and its 50 deputies. They have become the people's watchdogs and are demanding accountability across the board. There is a new cabinet, all but six of whose 15 ministers are from the ruling Al-Sabah. family, but the ministers regularly come under fire during assembly sessions and are asked searching questions irrespective of their status. Confrontation is on the surface, however, and not so deep-seated as in the past, when criticism of the ruling family led to the dissolving of the assembly in 1986.

This time, the Al-Sabahs have fulfilled the promises for greater democracy they made at the Taif conference just before the liberation. "There is no question of going back on their word," says Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah, the minister of information. "Parliament has been of tremendous benefit. It is also a tremendous relief for the government to share its responsibilities. We are still on a 'trial and error' basis, and we face major issues ahead --- citizenship, enlarging the franchise and, of course, the economic situation. Some people are still a little skeptical about the assembly, but I don't think they should be."

Jasam K. Al-Sadoun, general manager of Alshall Economic Consultants, a staunch critic of previous governments and now an advisor to the National Finance Committee, comments: "The con-

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Economy on Road to Recovery

Although Kuwait can look forward to a considerably reduced budget deficit this year and next, the economic problems ahead continue to demand the concentrated attention of ministers, the parliament and private businessmen and investors.

With spending on defense, security and the repair of oil production and refining facilities taking priority, reconstruction in other sectors has slowed. Plans to reduce public expenditure and push forward a program of privatizations could, however, help restore government finances over the medium term.

Another sizable budget deficit is forecast. In 1991-92, the first full fiscal year after the end of the Iraqi occupation, the government recorded a deficit of \$17.5 billion, according to the Ministry of Finance and Planning, primarily because of the costs of emergency reconstruction and the payment of compensation to Kuwaitis. Other substantial outlays included the contributions to the country's wartime allies.

During the current financial year ending June 30, the deficit is expected to fall to \$6.6 billion, largely because the country is now producing up to 2 million barrels of oil a day. This figure still represents some 35 percent of gross

domestic product and 30 percent of the government's net financial assets, according to diplomatic sources in the country. While some of the gap may be financed by further drawings from Kuwait's estimated \$25 billion to \$35 billion in investments abroad, cuts in public expenditure are taking priority.

Initial plans for the next budget, set to begin in July, call for spending of between \$11.5 billion and \$12.2 billion, according to finance ministry officials. This compares with expenditure in 1992-93 of \$13.2 million. While no details have been announced, some observers expect targets for cuts to include government subsidies on utilities such as electricity and the country's generous health-care program.

On the other side of the ledger, government revenues in 1993-94 are expected to rise to \$9.2 billion, up from \$6.6 billion this year. This leaves a projected budget deficit in 1993-94 of only about \$3.3 billion, the officials added,

about half the current lev-

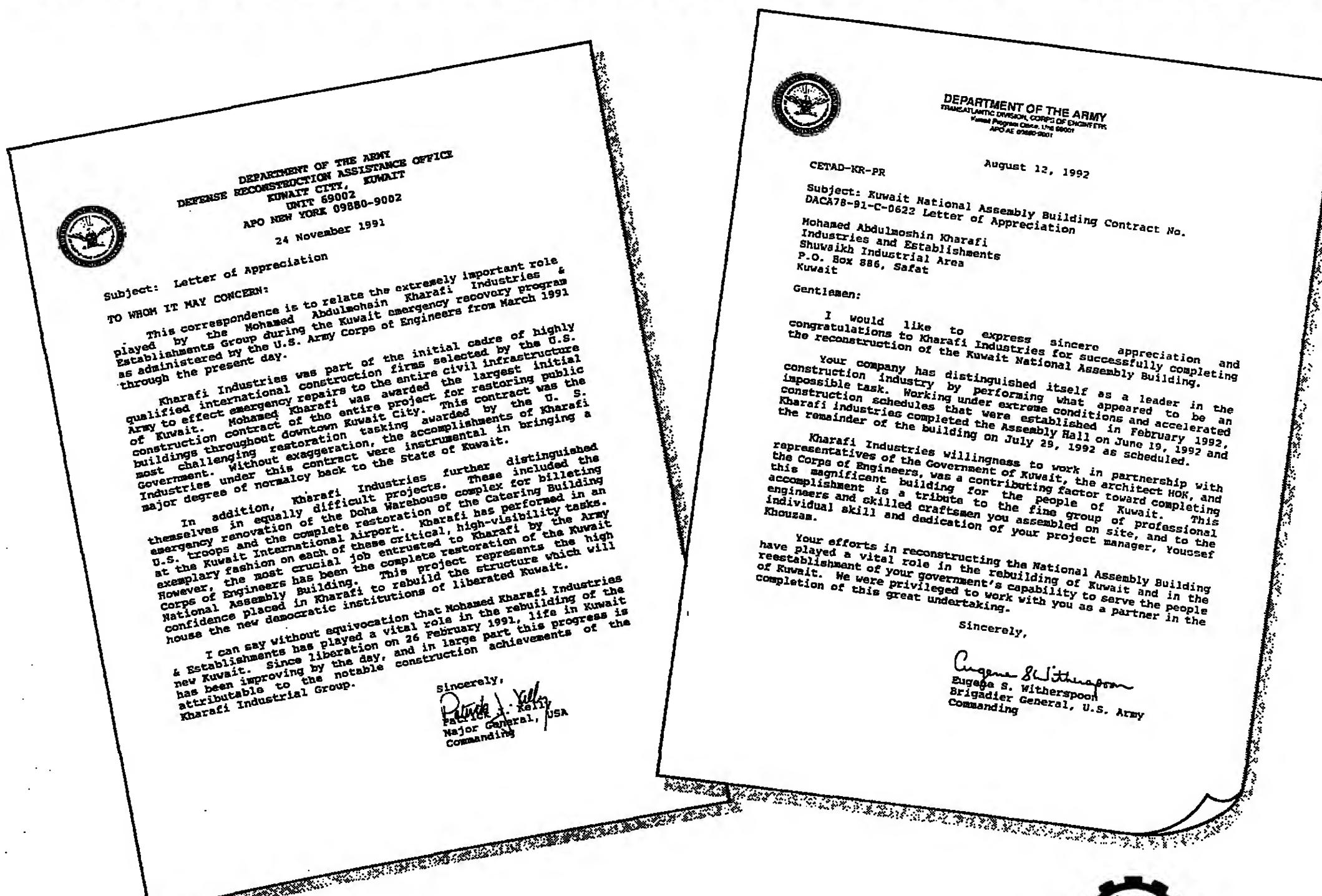
While some of the increased earnings reflect the steady renewal of Kuwait's oil export capacity, other new sources of revenue are also being sought both domestically and internationally.

Overseas contractors, for example, are being required to invest up to 30 percent of their awards in setting up local joint ventures or helping to finance businesses in third countries that are deemed to be of benefit to Kuwait or to Kuwaiti citizens. This offset program could generate up to \$12 billion over the next decade, according to some analysts. Still more export credits will be sought as well, particularly from foreign countries seeking to supply both capital and consumer goods.

While the government has said it will not seek another sizable international loan, having already borrowed \$5.5 billion in December 1991, state-

Continued on page 16

THE RESOURCES TO RESPOND



Established over 100 years ago, M.A. Kharafi is a private Kuwait-based organisation with diversified interests and activities worldwide. During the Iraqi occupation, Kharafi continued all its activities outside Kuwait, and immediately after liberation, rapidly remobilised and returned to Kuwait to work side by side with contractors from allied countries. Today Kharafi has regained its former size and status as a Grade A International Contractor, whilst its factories, agencies, commercial, investment and international trade and barter divisions are all fully operational, meeting today's new challenges and opportunities.

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Parliament Focuses on Financial Affairs

One of the first priorities for Kuwait's new parliament, elected last October, has been to review the government's foreign investments. Amid intense publicity surrounding the reportedly huge losses incurred by the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO) in Spain, it has now passed a law to ensure more accountability in the country's financial affairs.

Prior to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, widely published estimates valued the state's foreign assets—grouped into the Reserve Fund for

New law to watch over state transactions

Future Generations and the State General Reserve — at around \$100 billion. While no official figures have been published since, these are now thought by diplomats and analysts in the capital to have declined to be-

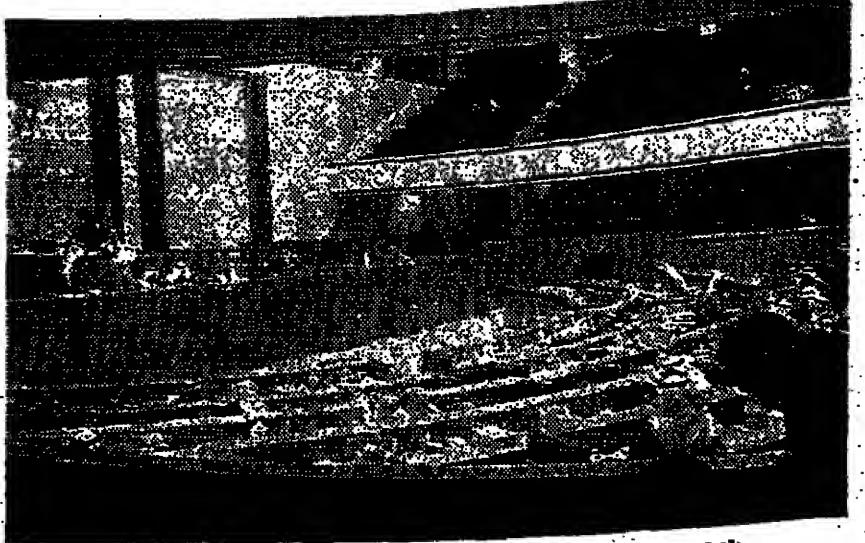
In the past few months, unconfirmed reports have continued to surface that the original valuation was far too high. Moreover, although a large portion of the reduction is attributable to state spending during the occupation and after the Gulf War, the Knwait Investment Authority (KIA), the arm of the Ministry of Finance that oversees the government's assets, is also thought to have written off some \$15 billion in non-performing loans to Third World countries.

Some parliamentarians are concerned that if the Spanish example is anything to go by, some of the decline may be attributable to the misuse of funds. This concern lies behind the passage in January of the Public Funds Protection Law providing for greater public scrutiny of transactions carried out by state agencies and for more transparency and accountability. Under its terms, the KIA and its London-based offshoot, the KIO, as well as companies having a 25 percent or more state shareholding, will be required to re-

port any transactions worth more than 100,000 Kuwaiti dinars (\$330,000) to the State Audit Bureau. The bureau in turn is obliged to report to parliament every six months. Those found guilty of misusing public funds could face imprisonment for a period of at least five years, and possibly life imprisonment.

Shortly before the legislation was passed, Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah promised to enforce such scrutiny rigorously. Those found to have engaged in fraud, he was reported as saying, will pay the price for breaking the law. We support any measures to protect public money, and we will stand against anyone who violates the law."

In the meantime, the parliament has set up a committee to investigate the activities of yet another state body, the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company (KOTC). Some bankers are concerned that the proposed legisla-



A session of the National Assembly: demand for accountability.

tion might create some administrative difficulties and slow down financial business when quick decisions are needed to create market opportu-

Private-sector businessmen are also worried that the law could discourage foreign investors from setting up joint ventures in the country.

Pamela Ann Smith

Road to Recovery

Continued from page 15

owned companies such as the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC), the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) and the Kuwait National Petroleum Corporation (KNPC) are seeking to raise some of their financing needs through syndicated com-

Boost for petrochemicals

mercial loans raised abroad. Other funds are being generated through local bond issues.

Domestically, the private sector is still reassessing its activities in view of the sharply reduced population of the country: from an estimated 2.2 million before the Iraqi occupation, it has fallen to about 1.3 million. This has cut heavily into retail demand and led to big declines in the turnover of some of Kuwait's main trading houses, even though offices, shops and warehouses have been repaired and restocked.

Local contractors, too, are suffering from the budget squeeze as the gov-

ernment postpones work on all but the most important infrastructure projects and social services. Some local companies such as Mohamed Abdulmohsin Karafi, Burhan Kuwaiti Trading and Construction and the Ahmadiah Contracting and Trading Company, however, are picking up important deals for roadbuilding and other public works.

Foreign concerns, such

as Bechtel and Foster Wheeler of the United States, British Petroleum (BP), Australia's Noyes Engineering and South Korea's Daelim Engineering Company, have won important awards for work in the oil sector. Others have bid for the project management contract, covering a three-year period, to be awarded shortly by KOC for design and engineering work — tasks allocated to Bechtel after the Gulf War. The Petrochemical Industries Company (PIC) is also going ahead with the construction of a huge ethylene complex, expected to cost up to \$1.3 billion, that will be open to a joint-venture

partner.

Confidence in the fu-



Life returns to Kuwait's markets.

ture, however, will depend to a large extent on the degree to which the planned consolidation of the banking sector goes ahead and on reforms launched by the parliament aimed at overseeing Kuwait's foreign investment policy. While the National Bank of Kuwait (NBK) has recovered well from the invasion and is profitable, the five other commercial banks and three other leading investment houses, the Kuwait Real Estate Bank and other financial institutions, have suffered losses and may be merged in one form or another. This in turn depends on the government's debt settlement program going ahead, but this is being questioned by the parliament.

Pamela Ann Smith

Building Industry Calls for Better Planning

The pace of construction in Kuwait is beginning to pick up slowly but, apart from the oil and defense sectors, it is limited. Contracts worth more than \$700 million have so far been signed. One of the largest is for the \$266 million Amiri Diwan project on the corniche.

Local contractors like Kharafi want the government to be more open about its economic planning, especially since construction is one of the acknowledged barometers of

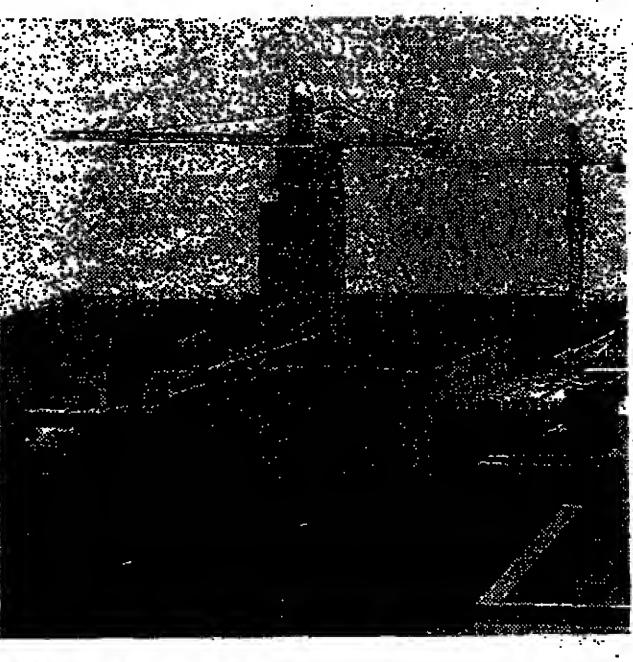
MEW has awarded nine contracts

economy activity. In Kuwait today, it is virtually at a standstill because of lack of decisions about which projects should, or should not, go ahead. "Nothing is very clear at present," comments Nasser Mohamed Kharafi, president of Kharafi, one of Kuwait's largest construction groups. Kharafi would like to get a bigger share of the local market that is currently going mainly to outside contractors. The company has won the \$102 million contract to build a new headquarters for the Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Electricity and Water (MPW/MEW), as well as contracts for the Al Qurain housing scheme, a major sewer renovation project and work

on the Ahmed Al Jaber air

base. Kharafi was award-

ed about \$120 million



Reconstructing the Amiri Diwan.

worth of remedial and renovation contracts in 1991-92 by the U.S. Army

Mr. Kharafi says that if it had not been for its extensive operations abroad, the company would have had a difficult time. These have included roads, water and sewerage projects in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Botswana and, more recently, Albania. "We don't

have to rely entirely on the business we get in Ku-wait," Mr. Kharafi says. The company is beginning to get more work at home, mainly from the MPW/MEW. These projects mostly involve water and sewerage services, the Shuwaikh desalination plant, the first ring-road intersection in the city center and the Sabiya Power

Station (work began on it

in 1990 and was halted by the war). The MEW has awarded

nine contracts for projects that are now under way. including work on the Doha East and West power stations. Another 29 projects have been approved but are still in the planning stage. Most of these relate to water and power distribution networks, pumping stations and reservoirs. MPW has implemented more than 30 projects since the liberation. These include new buildings at Kuwait University, the reception hall at the airport, the eastern section of the sixth ring road and a \$100 million project involving closedcircuit television survey and repair of sewage networks.

Other major projects include the restoration of the huge Bayan Palace and its conference facilities, which were burned out by the Iraqis. The combined value of these two contracts is about \$120 million. The work is being done by Pan Arab Consulting Engineers, Salem Al-Marzouk, Sabah Abi Hannah and the Kuwait Engineers Office.

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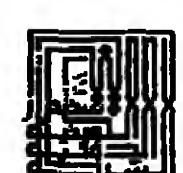
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U.S. army troops set up a Patriot missile launcher in Kuwait (January 1993).

Positive Signs After the Storm

Continued from page 15

frontation element has been reduced because much more is agreed in cabinet before going to the assembly. There is a strong and positive reaction to problems, and the role of the assembly is very promising. The indirect effect on the government is also very strong indeed, and the Al-Sabahs have agreed to some senior government changes since the elections."

Diraar Y. Alghanim, a leading businessman, agrees about the new role of parliament: "The assembly has given confidence to the nation both locally and internationally. There is now a joining of hands' between the government and the assembly to try to make things work for the future. We have to face the realities of life here, where we are living under considerable, and sometimes terrible, pressure from outside."

The specter of Saddam Hussein still hangs over Kuwait, sapping local investment confidence in spite of the strong defense alliance that Kuwait will enjoy for the next 10 years

with the United States. "You have to remember that Saddam is only 20 minutes' drive up the road from us," says another businessman. "We still cannot understand why he was allowed to survive."

message to Hussein that "we can still reach you wherever you are."

Kuwait is already spending some \$14 billion on armaments but still looks to the United States and other Western countries for assistance should it be needed. It has what the minister of information describes as a "flexible arrangement" for security with the United States and other allies. He says that the United States has already done more than had been expected in the last few months as far as the protection of Kuwait's borders are concerned.

"There is no doubt that Kuwait can defend the integrity of its borders,' adds the minister. But he regards the whole security issue as "an international responsibility." Another important in-

ternational issue is the return of the POWs and missing persons held in Iraqi prisons and detention centers. This is an emotional and disturbing issue for Kuwait. The government has mounted a massive international campaign to draw the world's attention to the plight of the more than

600 missing people.

The minister of information feels that the United Nations has not put enough weight behind the' cease-fire agreement under which Iraq should have returned all prisoners. "We think there has been too

like destroying weapons of mass destruction, and the humanitarian issues have been passed over,"

strengthen the commercial

banking system, and the

possibility of allowing in

foreign banks is under re-

view. "This would be a

the privatization policy

(telecommunications will

be the first major company

to be publicly floated next

year), which is expected to

be a catalyst for more local

cussed at a weekly meeting

between the government

and representatives of the

National Assembly. An

official of the Kuwait In-

vestment Authority, which

is divesting itself of local

investments as part of the

privatization policy, says

the KIA has already sold

off 7 million Kuwaiti di-

nars (\$23 million) in 13

companies since last June.

Kuwait is determined to

get back on track as an oil

producer and in the longer

term as one of the econom-

ic powers among the Gulf

many of our economic

problems will have been

worked out. We have to

learn how to manage our deficit, which is about \$5

billion," says the economist Mr. Al-Sadoun, who

is confident that the Na-

tional Assembly will en-

sure that the government

Michael Frenchman

keeps its eye on the ball.

"I think by the summer

There is no doubt that

Such matters are dis-

investment activity.

He is also firmly behind

good thing," he says.

It is the economic situation, however, that dominates much of the parliamentary activity. Kuwait's investments through the Fund for Future Generations (10 percent of all oil revenues were automatically placed in the fund) have been dramatically reduced, from at least \$120 billion before the war to between \$25 billion and \$35 billion.

The publicity over the operations of the Kuwait Investment Office has not helped Kuwait's image. The National Assembly is still fighting over exactly how the banks should collect the bad debts from the Souk Al Manakh crash 10 years ago plus a new round of debts resulting from claims and losses following the invasion.

Sheikh Salem Abdul-Aziz Al-Sabah, governor of the Central Bank, hopes matters will be finally settled within the next two months. "What do we do with the debtors, how do we reschedule their obligations?" he asks. He threatened to resign earlier this year unless a decision was

Sheikh Salem is also putting pressure on some of the banks to manage their operations more efficiently so as to reduce the cost to the government that bailed them out. He advocates more mergers to

state in which both citizens and expeople. The sheer extent of the country's medical services — Kuwait was one of only 24 countries in the world providing public health care to more

'Assessment and review' of health system in progress than 90 percent of its inhabitants, and almost all the others were in patriates could enjoy completely free Europe or North America - meant health care. simply that services were being In the oil boom era from 1975 to stretched. The health service, offi-1985, usually referred to by Kuwaiti cials noted, came out of the growth officials as "the period of fast expanera and required "a stage of assesssion," there were plenty of funds for

ment and review." new hospitals, equipment and staff. If citizens required health care not Then came the invasion. Hospitals available in the emirate, the Ministry were vandalized and equipment ripped out, although the worst horof Health would arrange for treatror stories about incubators being ment abroad, with the state paying seized while they were still being all the costs. By the time of the Iraqi invasion used by premature babies now appear to have been untrue. The buildand occupation, the system was alings themselves, however, were less ready under strain. Its citizens had a life expectancy of 74, one of the badly damaged than other governlongest in the world, but the oil price ment facilities. By the end of 1991,

on the budget, and spending on ics and health centers had been rehealth was down to \$850 million. opened. It was against this background of This amounted to 6.75 percent of needing to re-equip hospitals and to overall government spending — but only 2.5 percent of GNP, whereas improve the quality of medical serthe average for the world's developed vices that the newly elected National Assembly came to consider health countries at that time was 4.7 percent. And while Kuwait had almost issues late last year. There was considerable criticism of the provision of existing services, but it was accompanied by discussion of alternatives.

ADVERTISING SECTION

There were proposals that received broad support for what amounts to a national insurance scheme, with a specific levy on wages and salaries, covering employees in both the public and private sector, which would then be dedicated to health-care provision for both citizens and expatriates.

The assembly's initiative was followed up by Public Health Minister Abdel Wahab Suleiman Al-Fawzan, who said a new health insurance scheme was being considered. It now appears that Kuwait will seek to secure an expansion of its health services in the 1990s through increased taxation, although, as in Britain, the deductions vill likely be termed insurance. The service will remain free in the sense that there will be no significant specific charges.

In the meantime, the government is refurbishing the hospitals in the wake of the Iraqi invasion and trying to rebuild Kuwait's own medical industries. Last year, India's Paam Pharmaceuticals was negotiating a 150 million Kuwaiti dinar (\$500 million) contract to rehabilitate local pharmaceutical production facilities. John Roberts

Science and Education: Focus on People

some 90 percent of all hospitals, clin-

Rebuilding and Expanding Health System

The oil boom enabled Kuwait to establish a health-care system on the basis of

free care for all, but now the fall in oil revenues and the aftermath of the Iraqi

3,000 doctors, this meant there was

only one doctor for about every 650

people, while the average for the de-

veloped world was one for every 380

invasion are prompting the government to review its health-care system.

Kuwait's progress in education was summed up graphically a few weeks after its seizure and occupation by Iraq. "Kuwait is not oil; Kuwait is people: civilized, urbane, sophisticated and with a long relationship with the West," said Dr. Hassan Al-Ebraheem, a former minister of education.

"Our investment in human resources in the area of education, health and welfare is without rival. Our schools, universities and research institutions are exemplars to the rest of the region," added Dr. Al-Ebraheem.

collapse of 1985-86 was taking its toll

Following independence in 1961,

Kuwait's government developed ini-

tiatives designed to ensure that Ku-

wait would become a full welfare

The emphasis on education, which regularly received about 13 percent to 14 percent of government budget

Rebuilding and expansion of university continues

allocations, produced major results. The literacy level jumped from a mere 5 percent when Kuwait attained full independence in 1961 to 75 percent by 1990. Education was free and school attendance compulsory from ages six to 14. By the time of the invasion, there were some 500,000 pupils at Kuwait's schools, universities or other educational training institutions. This represented around 30 percent of the country's total population, including indigenous Kuwaitis, immigrants and expatriates.

After liberation, priority was given to getting the schools open again. The Iraqis commonly used school buildings as local military offices. Before they left, they stripped the

buildings of almost everything they contained — lights, electric switches and even door handles.

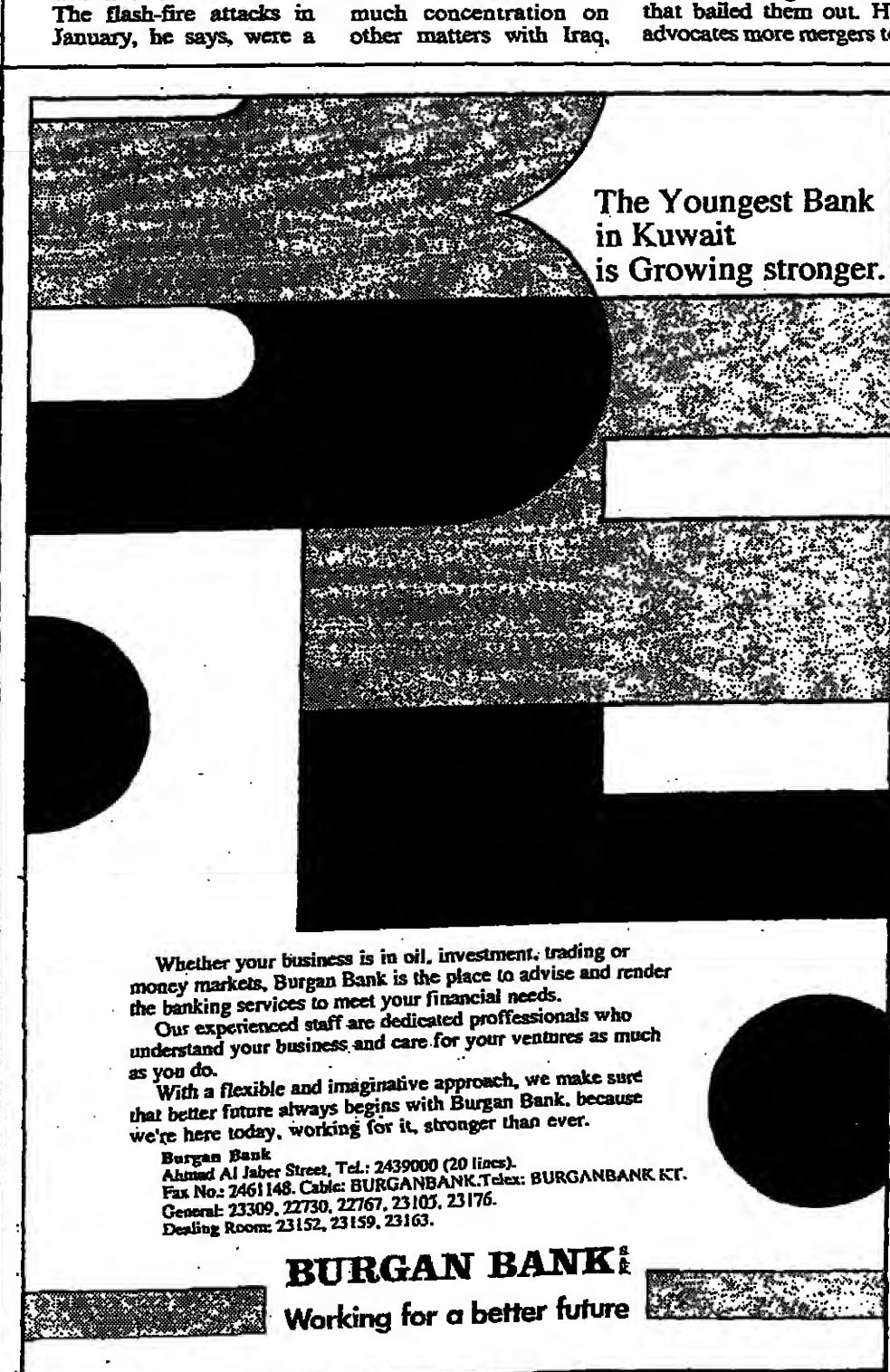
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was asked to refurbish 154 of the 300 schools that the Ministry of Education determined would be necessary to meet the needs of the country's shrunken population following its liberation. One early response to this demographic change was a declaration that no new public schools would be built. On August 26, 1991, the public school system resumed full activity. There were some changes to the curriculum: pupils were given instruction in how to recognize different types of bombs so they would stay away from them.

Kuwait University faced particular problems. Not only were its buildings damaged by the Iraqis, but its library was looted, prompting the government to order some 700,000 volumes to replace its lost books. When the invasion came, the university was embarking on a vast rebuilding and expansion project.

Despite a general slowdown in spending, the government decided in 1991 to go ahead with the project, which, including post-war reconstruction work, was budgeted at

around \$450-\$500 million. U.S. consultants Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall, together with the local Project Management & Control, were awarded an \$11 million contract last year to resume supervision of the scheme, which is currently scheduled for completion by early 1996. The project includes construction of an enlarged campus at Shuwaikh. The Kuwait Engineers Office, which is currently working on revised plans for the campus, has overall responsibility for project master planning and also for infrastructure, building work and electromechanical works.

Over the years, the country's scientific centers have won a high reputation for their ability to research complex problems in the region. Now they are applying their expertise to their own country. The Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research is now carrying out a study for the Ministry of Electricity and Water on the best ways of tackling the rising water table in Kuwait City. The institute's work includes a study of the reasons for the rise and a possible solution, including the eventual implementation of a pilot project to see whether the solution works.





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ADVERTISING SECTION

Bringing the Prisoners Back Home

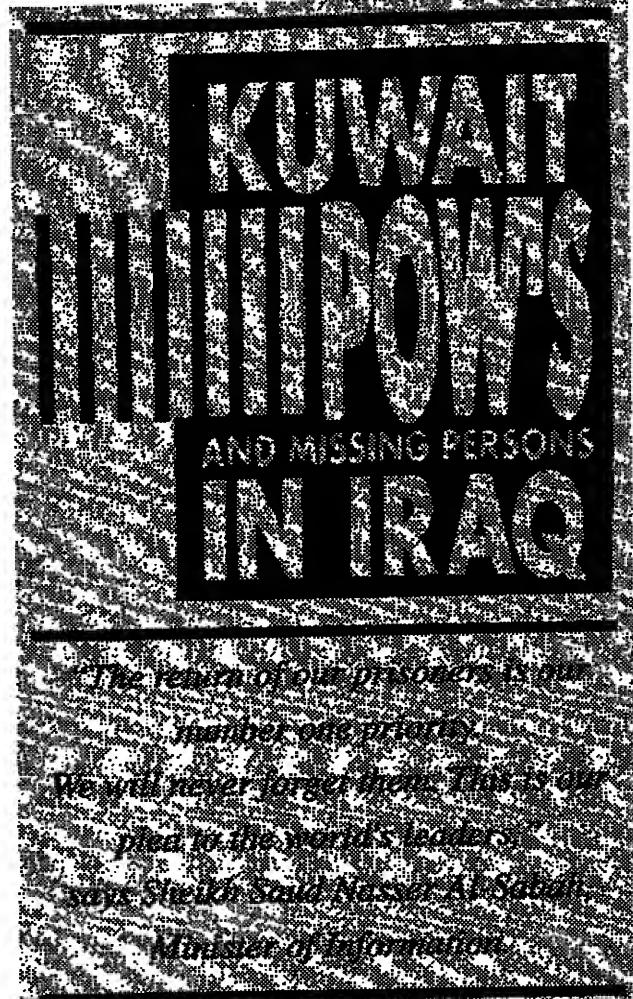
During the past six weeks, Kuwait has been conducting a worldwide diplomatic campaign to bring pressure to bear on Iraq to release more than 600 missing persons and prisoners of war still held in Iraqi prisons and detention centers. Iraq has continually denied that it is holding any POWs.

"The return of the prisoners is now number one on our list of priorities and the main political issue in

Those people are part of us'

Kuwait today is to get our people back," declares Minister of Information Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, first deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has personally led missions to 13 Moslem countries during recent weeks. Other ministers have been going to both Europe and the Americas. They have been urging as many countries as possible to seek the assistance of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in getting prisoners released. "One of the conditions of the UN cease-fire resolution was the release of all detainees. including nationals from other countries. Since then, we have tried every avenue to gain access to the POWs and the detainees, although I would prefer to call them hostages.' says Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah.

"A large percentage of them were civilians who were taken as hostages by the Iraqis during the occupation rather than military people," the minister of information points out. "We have been urging many countries, the Red Cross and many other international bodies as well as the United Nations to exert as much pressure as possible on Iraq to release these people — so far we have not been successful. Iraq has refused to give the Red Cross access to the prisons so as to identify the Ku-



waiti detainees. We know they have been mixed with other prisoners to confuse us, and the Red Cross is frustrated at their meetings with the Iraqi authorities. The Iraqis have always denied that they are holding any detainees, yet they are refusing the Red Cross access to the pris-

Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah is himself frustrated by the apparent lack of interest of the world community in implementing the United Nations resolution. "They seem to be concentrating on weapons of mass destruction and the border issue — not the

release of the Kuwaitis and other detainees, which we feel is the major issue. We have brought up this question with every international organization, with every head of state, to force Iraq to let us see these prisoners, but Iraq constantly denies that it is

holding anyone. So what can we do?" Files on all missing persons have now been completed and have been presented to the ICRC in the first phase of a campaign for the release of all detainees. This involved putting together reports on more than 600 missing persons. The second phase

is the compilation of detailed dossiers on more than 6,000 POWs who have been released by the Iraqis since the liberation two years ago. The purpose is to obtain as much information as possible about prisons and detention centers in Iraq, and about the whereabouts of any possible missing Kuwaitis and nationals from other countries taken by Iraq. The United States is sending special debriefing experts to talk to the released POWs.

Duaij Al-Anzi, general manager of the National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs, says the IRC gave assistance and special training to the committee's volunteers, who helped to compile the first 600 files on the missing persons. The committee was formed in May 1991 (it was reformed a year later), and work on compiling the first batch of files started in August last year. "Our purpose is to try to prove that these people are missing that they do exist and that they must be released," says Mr. Al-Aniz. Another phase of the

campaign to find out what

really happened to persons who disappeared during the occupation is a satellite search of the approximately 20 mass graves in the country. About 900 bodies have already been found, of which only 300 have been identified. It is thought that there are more mass graves that have not been found. Mr. Al-Aniz says that U.S. satellite scanning technology will be used to pinpoint the graves. Then DNA analysis techniques similar to those used to identify victims in the Vietnam war will be employed to try to identify the remains. He would like to see a permanent team of inspectors set up under the auspices of the United Nations to learn from Kuwait's experiences. They could carry out similar investigations should such events occur again in another part of

the world. But the priority at present is to identify Kuwait's own missing people and to bring about the return of its POWs. "Until that happens, no Kuwaiti wili feel the war is over. Those people are part of us, and they must be returned," says Mr. Al-Aniz

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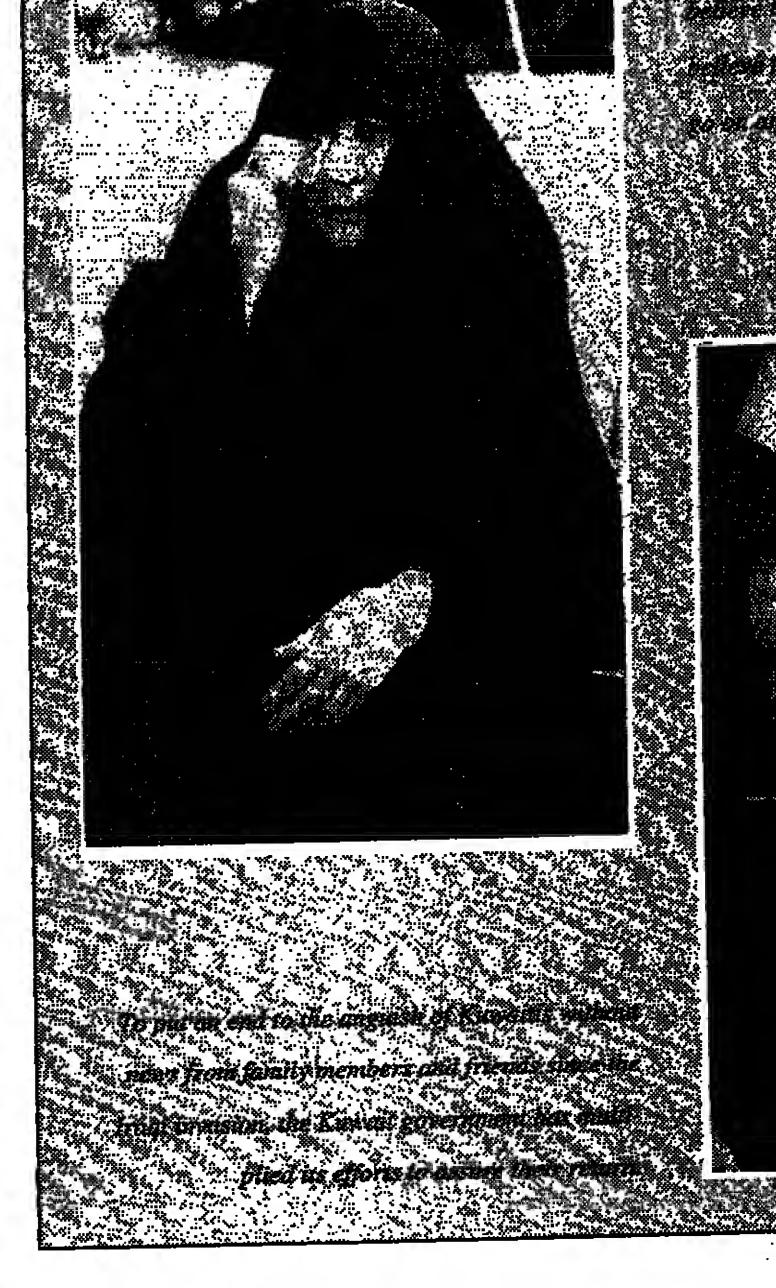
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Three Missing Sons: A Mother's Story

"Day and night are the same for me — I just live in hope. I don't care what happens, but for God's sake give back my children!" says Mrs. Badria, who watched three of her children, all in their 20s, being dragged from her house by Iraqi soldiers in January 1991. They were bundled into one of the family cars and taken off to detention centers in Kuwait City. him for a moment. He was where we were all asleep. Apart from a brief glimpse

hamed, at a police station a week later, nothing definite has been heard about them. All Mrs. Badria knows is that they are

of the eldest son, Mo-

Only 18% are military personnel

among more than 600 missing persons and prisoners of war still held in Iraqi jails. This is her story: "It was about 5:00 A.M. on January 25, 1991. More than 50 Iraqi officers and soldiers surrounded our house. Some of them beat down the front door and, armed with automatic weapons.

ran throughout the house,

We were terrified. My husband is a sick man with a bad heart.

"Three of my boys were in their beds - Abdullah, aged 21; Nouri, aged 27; and Mohamed, aged 29. They grabbed them in their sleeping clothes and dragged them downstairs and outside the house. Then they bundled them all together with nine young boys and men from neighboring houses in one of our cars. They took them to a police station, where they were all separated and sent off to dif-

ferent detention centers. "A week later we heard from an acquaintance that Nouri was at one of the police stations. I went along and managed to see

still in his night clothes, filthy, dirty and afraid.

"We could not talk, and I was forced to leave him. Nouri is an engineer and Mohamed a computer engineer. Abdullah, the youngest, was just completing his first year at the university. They were such good boys, but I still have another two children, a boy aged 12 and a girl who "We are just ordinary

people. My husband is a businessman, but he is in very poor health. We ought to go away so that he can be treated, but we cannot do this in case there is some news of our lost sons. It is the agony and anguish of not knowing what has happened that is so terrible. The only thing we have heard is that they are somewhere in Iraqi prisons. We know they are constantly moved and put with ordinary criminals to make it more difficult for them to be

traced or identified. "We want the world to put pressure on Saddam Hussein to release our sons and everyone else he is holding captive. It is an humanitarian issue. Something must be done, and I cannot rest until I know something. I am fasting and praying, and I have taken off my wedding ring. I am nothing, my life is nothing, it is no more until I hear something. That is what happens if you love

someone and you lose them, or your children are sick. This is how you feel; you cannot exist; everything is dark. My husband is suffering too and his health is worsening. When he goes to the hospital he has nightmares and dreams. He sees his three sons standing by his bedside. They tell him not to worry. They will be home SOOP.

"We have to have hope; we have to believe that something will be done," she continues. "We cannot believe that the world will stand by and see this go on and on - and on."

About 500 families have reported their sons and daughters missing. Eighty of them have lost two or more children. Through the National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs. the families support each other in their grief. And, most important, they exchange information gleaned from a variety of sources about their missing children and relatives.-According to the committee, 50 percent of the missing persons are women and only 18 percent of the total are Kuwaiti military personnel. Very few are under the age of 15 years and very few older than 60 years. (The names in this article have been changed to protect the family and the missing prisoners.)

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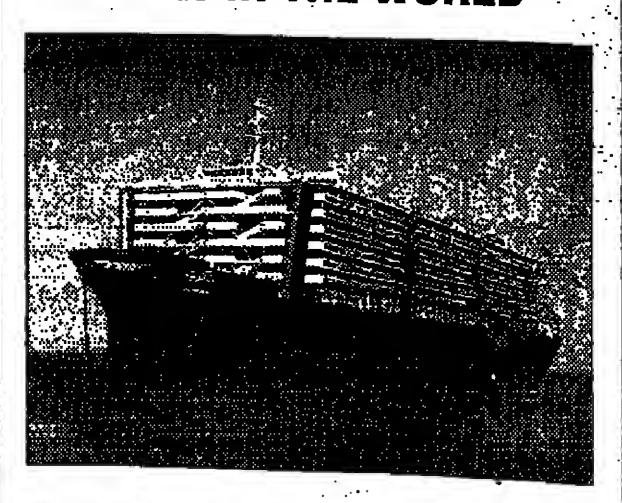


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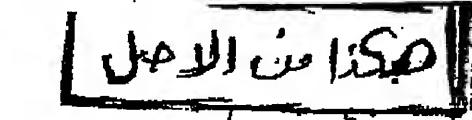


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ADVERTISING SECTION



Cleanup in action: 749 of Kuwait's 1,080 oil wells were set ablaze during the Gulf War. About 11 million barrels of oil poured into the sea, creating the biggest oil spill in history.

Coping With the World's Largest Oil Spill

Cleaning up and restoring the marine environment in the Gulf following the greatest oil spill in history during the Gulf War will cost at least \$1.1 billion. In comparison, the Exxon Valdez oil leak was equivalent to about 2.5 percent of the 1991 Gulf disaster, according to the United Nations Environment Program.

Kuwait is now appealing to the international community to help finance the cleanup operation and remove the after-effects of this man-made disaster.

"The lraq-Kuwait armed conflict represented a direct, unprecedented assault on the environment and natural resources of the area.... The largest oil spill in history, the ignition and damaging of nearly 800 Kuwaiti oil wells, and military activities in a fragile arid environment all had a massive and potentially devastating effect on the

Long-term effects are being monitored

environment. The crisis provided the first major test of a new sense of global responsibility to the world's environment," according to a UNEP report published December 24, 1991.

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Awdi, executive secretary of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in Kuwait (ROPME) told scientists meeting in Kuwait in January that the same international effort that liberated Kuwait from the Iraqis was needed to "liberate the environment from permanent damage." He told the scientists, who had gathered to hear the preliminary results of a 100-day environmental survey of the Gulf by the U.S. research vessel Mount Mitchell last year, that immediate action was needed to restore the marine environment.

The sea is vital to the people and life of the region and will remain long after oil resources are gone. "Restoring the environment is an enormous task that ROPME and its member states cannot shoulder alone. So, every step must be taken at local, regional and international levels to safeguard the marine environment from permanent ecological damage and destruction," says Dr. Al-Awadi, who was in charge of the emergency anti-pollution committee. Of the 10 to 11 million barrels of oil spilled into the sea, he says, 1.5 million barrels were recovered, between 4 and 5 million landed on the coast and approxi-

mately 4.5 million barrels evaporated into the atmo-

"One of the real problems is the effect on the intertidal zone, where there is a continuous source of pollution from oil leaking from the sand, which has become a kind of asphalt mat. Our major concern is that the marine food cycle might be affected — the so-called 'nursery areas' where plankton and algae grow. We just don't know how the pollution will affect what is one of the primary sources in the food chain. However, we have noticed some changes in plankton, and fish may be affected to some degree," he explains, adding that in spite of these findings, he does not think the situation has reached crisis point yet.

Dr. Al-Awadi believes it would cost about \$700 million to clean up the shore line where the main pollution occurred. This might take another two to three years to complete. The question now is which method to choose—using chemicals to break up the oil mass or trying to scrape it up by mechanical means? "We are looking into this right now, but the main question is one of finance. Where are we going to get the money from?" asks Dr. Al-Awadi.

The long-term effects of the pollution on Kuwaiti citizens is also being monitored. Two thousand Kuwaitis from 400 families are being regularly examined to see if they have suffered any harm from atmospheric pollution. Dr. Al-Awadi comments, "I am glad to say that up to now the effects do not seem to have been as bad as expected —but don't ask me about what the position will

The Mount Mitchell cruise between February and June last year was a cooperative venture involving the ROPME, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and 15 regional Middle East governments. There were more than 140 scientists from 15 different countries on board the vessel.

Recovering a Nation's Cultural Heritage

Thousands of looted items are still missing from Kuwait's National Museum, most of which was destroyed by Iraqi troops. It was Saddam Hussein's attempt at "ethnic cleansing" — to wipe out Kuwait's heritage and national identity.

Restoring the museum complex, which included a planetarium, is expected to cost around \$20 million. Although it has been more than two years since Iraqi soldiers stripped and burned the museum and

30% of collection is still missing

planetarium, leaving a blackened shell behind, the smell of burning lingers on so strongly that it might have taken place yesterday. The only identifiable objects in two of the main exhibition galleries are parts of air-conditioning equipment lying on a carpet of broken glass and metal frames that is more than a foot deep in places.

Inside the planetarium are lighting and display control computers and the main Zeiss "space master" projector twisted by the heat — the remains of an earthbound version of star wars. A splendid large brass astrolabe set on a concrete base remains intact in a downstairs display room. "They took out every one of the 100 bolted-down chairs in the auditorium but left behind the costly technical equipment before they set fire to the place. We will never understand the minds of those lunatics," says Mohamed B. Al-Qatami, director of the planetarium. adding: "They could have taken the projector and other equipment for spares as they have exactly the same kind of planetarium in Baghdad."

Mr. Al-Qatami believes it will cost \$5 million to restore and re-equip the planetarium, which will be the first part of the National Museum complex to be rebuilt. About four companies from the United States, Germany and Japan are expected to tender for the supply of technical items.

Outside the planetarium is another stark reminder of the museum's unwelcome visitors: a large anchor and hundreds of rusting nails lie in a fenced-off area — all that remains of the magnificent "Al-Muhallab" sailing dhow that was set ablaze. Built more than half a century ago, it was once one of the fastest

trading ships in the Gulf. Tucked away in a small two-story building are thousands of items returned from Iraq under the auspices of the United Nations following the 1991 ceasefire agreement. There are shelves stuffed with valuable objects, packing cases and trunks, along with more containers with small items in plastic envelopes, all identified, catalogued and awaiting the day when

they will go on display "We think at least 30 percent of the total collection is missing, possibly destroyed," says Bazza M. Al-Dawoud, assistant director. After the cease-fire an international team of experts searched Baghdad for Kuwait's treasures, all of which had to be identified. A UN C-160 transport plane made 13 flights to Kuwait to bring back the bulk of the nation's heritage, which also included part of the private Islamic treasures collected and loaned to the museum for display by Sheikh Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and his wife, Sheikha Hussah Al-Sabah. This was one of the finest collections of its kind in the world. Luckily many of the more valuable items were on a traveling exhibition in Europe at the time

of the invasion.

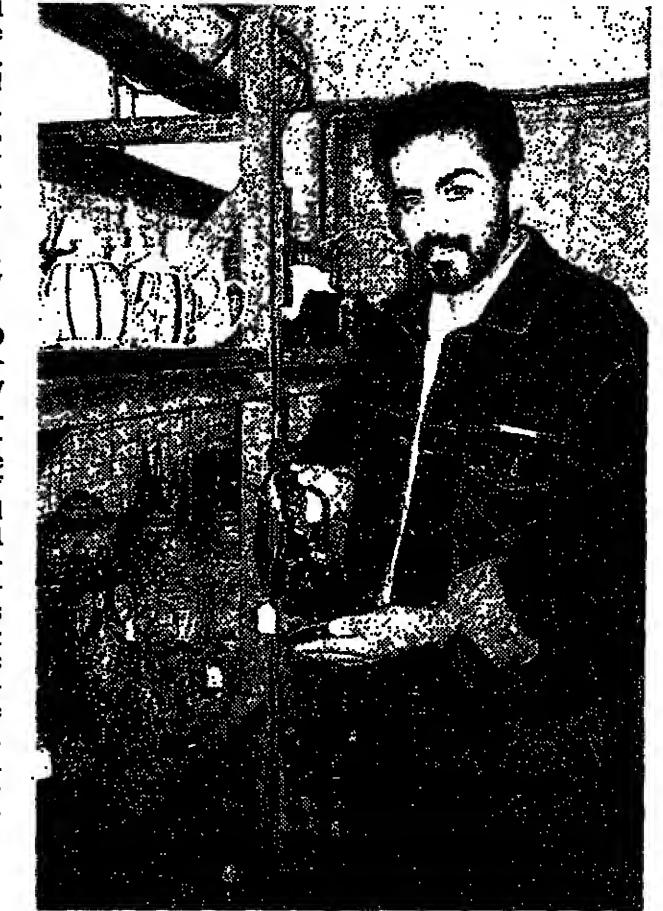
The Iraqis also took Kuwaiti ethnic treasures from
other exhibitions at the
Kuwait airport and the
museum on Failaka Island. Weapons, mainly old

rifles, were taken from a museum at Jahra close to the Iraqi border, but these were found in an Iraqi tank soon after the liberation. "Now we are finishing compiling lists of the remaining missing objects from all over Kuwait, which we are giving to the United Nations so that the UN can try to force Iraq to give us back all our treasures," says Miss Al-

A report has also gone

be the first to be opened.
"The problem is we don't really know when. We are getting a lot of help from countries like Denmark, France and the United States, but it's a question of money and priorities," explains Miss Al-Dawood. At the moment, it appears that no definite action will be taken for some time,

In the meantime, the museum authorities are going to concentrate on traveling exhibitions



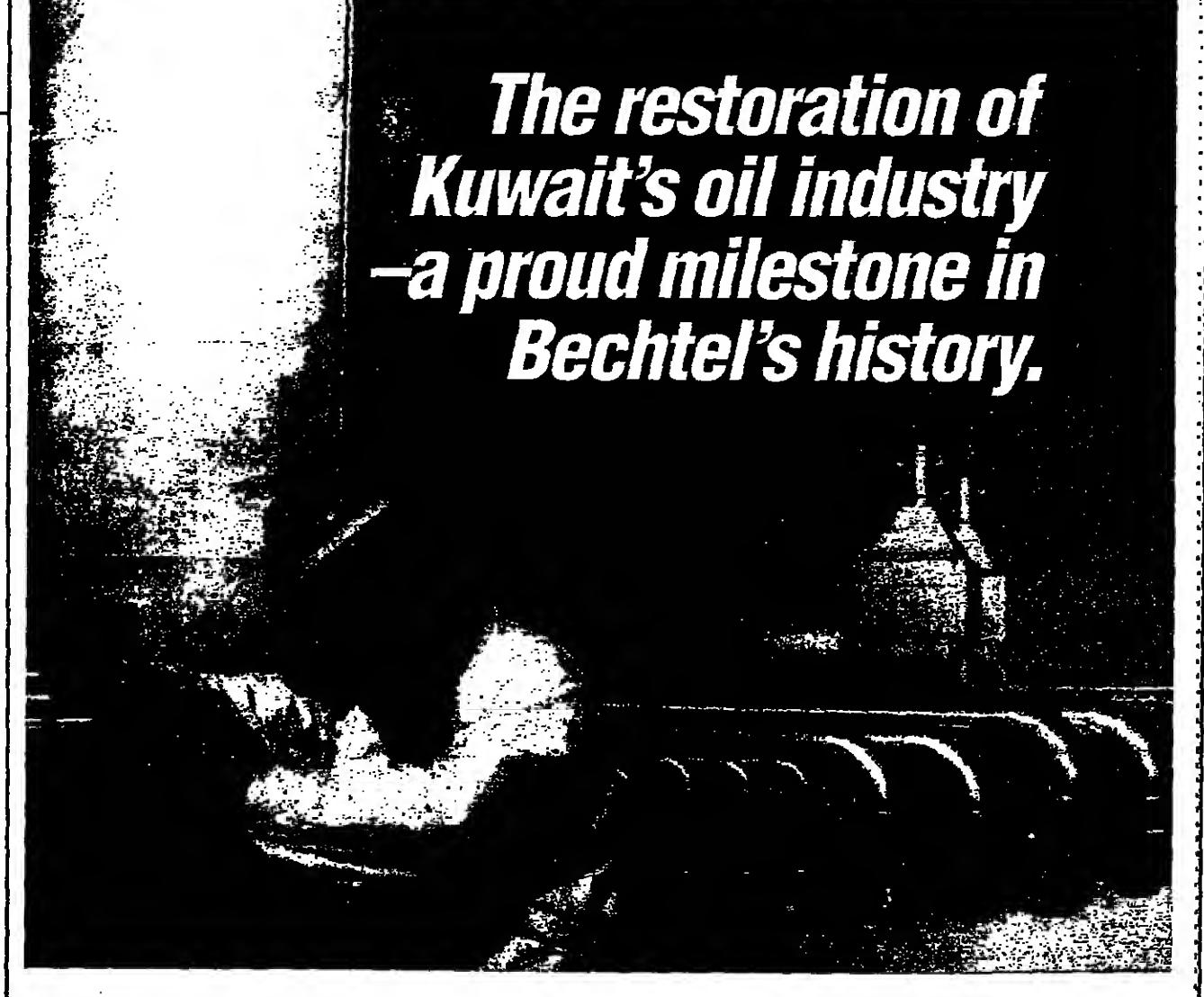
A National Museum staff member with items returned from Iraq.

to UNESCO detailing the current position and seeking advice and help with restoring the National Museum to its former glory. Two of the main exhibition halls were only slightly damaged and will

abroad (there was a big display at Spain's Expo last year) to show that Kuwait's heritage and culture are still very much alive in spite of having been ravaged by Iraq.

M.F.





Bechtel and the Kuwait Oil Company worked together to rebuild the country's devastated oil production facilities. Over 16,000 people from 37 nations joined in the effort to restore oil production capacity to the pre-invasion level of 2.4 million bpd.

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terminals were returned to service.
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ADVERTISING SECTION

Military Sector Re-Equipping

In the aftermath of the invasion and occupation, it is scarcely surprising that military spending in Kuwait should be soaring—and that the prime beneficia-ries of weapons contracts should be the three principal Western members of the coalition that secured the country's liberation.

The United States, Britain and France have already picked up some highly lucrative contracts as a result of Kuwait's need to re-equip its forces, and each of the three countries has signed far-reaching agreements intended to facilitate military sales as well as cooperation between their armed forces and Kuwait.

The British government, to streamline U.K. military sales, took a leaf out of Washington's book in December when Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind signed an agreement in London with the visiting Kuwaiti Defense Minister, Sheikh Ali Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, enabling all three branches of the Kuwaiti armed forces to purchase defense equipment and services directly through the U.K.'s Ministry of Defense.

The Kuwaiti authorities have already determined that they will be very high spenders indeed, buying state-ofthe-art technology for all three services. In August, the

Offset reinvestment figure set at 30%

government announced plans to spend \$12 billion over the course of the next 12 years on rebuilding its armed forces. Not all of this will come from the country's defense budget, which is set at 473 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$1.5 billion). The government will also be empowered to draw on the country's general reserves to fund arms purchases.

Even though such levels of spending fall well short of the \$40 billion that some Kuwaiti press reports have suggested the government is prepared to spend over the next decade, they still constitute a massive magnet for major Western companies that are facing reduced prospects at home because of the end of the Cold War.

So far, the United States has secured the most presti-

A memorial to the war is a reminder of past tragedy.

gious contracts. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

carried out an emergency \$105 million repair of Kuwait's

two main air bases immediately after liberation and is

supervising a subsequent \$350 million expansion of the

Ali Al-Salem and Ahmed Al-Jaber air bases. In October

1992. General Dynamics Land Systems Division secured

the biggest contract to date, an order for 256 MI-A2 main

battle tanks estimated to be worth over \$2.5 billion. As

part of the overall \$4.5 billion package, the Pentagon

subsequently announced, the United States will also

supply Kuwait with 46 tank-recovery vehicles made by

Harsco and 125 armored personnel carriers made by

FMC, as well as a fleet of 132 troop and cargo carriers,

460 tactical and heavy-equipment transporters and a

plethora of spare parts, equipment, small arms and

ammunition.

The deal caused some concern among U.S. allies. There was a rumor that an unofficial arrangement had been struck whereby the U.S. would secure the bulk of the military aviation contracts while Britain would provide ground warfare equipment and France would reequip the Navy. In fact, it has not worked out that way.

While France has indeed secured one contract to supply 12 high-speed military patrol boats and is hoping to sell between four and eight of its much larger Combattante-4 patrol boats at a price of up to \$200 million each, Britain will work on rebuilding the main naval base. In February 1992, the British-Kuwaiti Defense Group — an ad hoc consortium embracing leading U.K. civil and military contractors — secured a letter of intent for a 100 million Kuwaiti dinar project to restore and renovate the base. The group also has a contract to train Kuwaiti naval personnel.

British Acrospace is also trying to sell Kuwait its Hawk trainer aircraft, which are already in service elsewhere in the Gulf and may yet be the focus of a further major sale to Saudi Arabia. The military aircraft market is likely to be more important in the mid-1990s than right now, however, since Kuwait is still taking delivery of some 40 McDonnell Douglas F-18 fighters originally ordered in 1988 as the key element in a \$1.6 billion purchase of U.S. weaponry. The first batch of these aircraft was delivered in January 1992, and the last batch is due to be handed over next September.

The British were the loudest to complain when the Kuwaitis opted for the M1-A2 over the British Challenger-2 tank, but even so it seems likely that the United Kingdom will also secure orders for ground-fighting equipment. British sources believe agreement may already have been reached in principle on the supply of

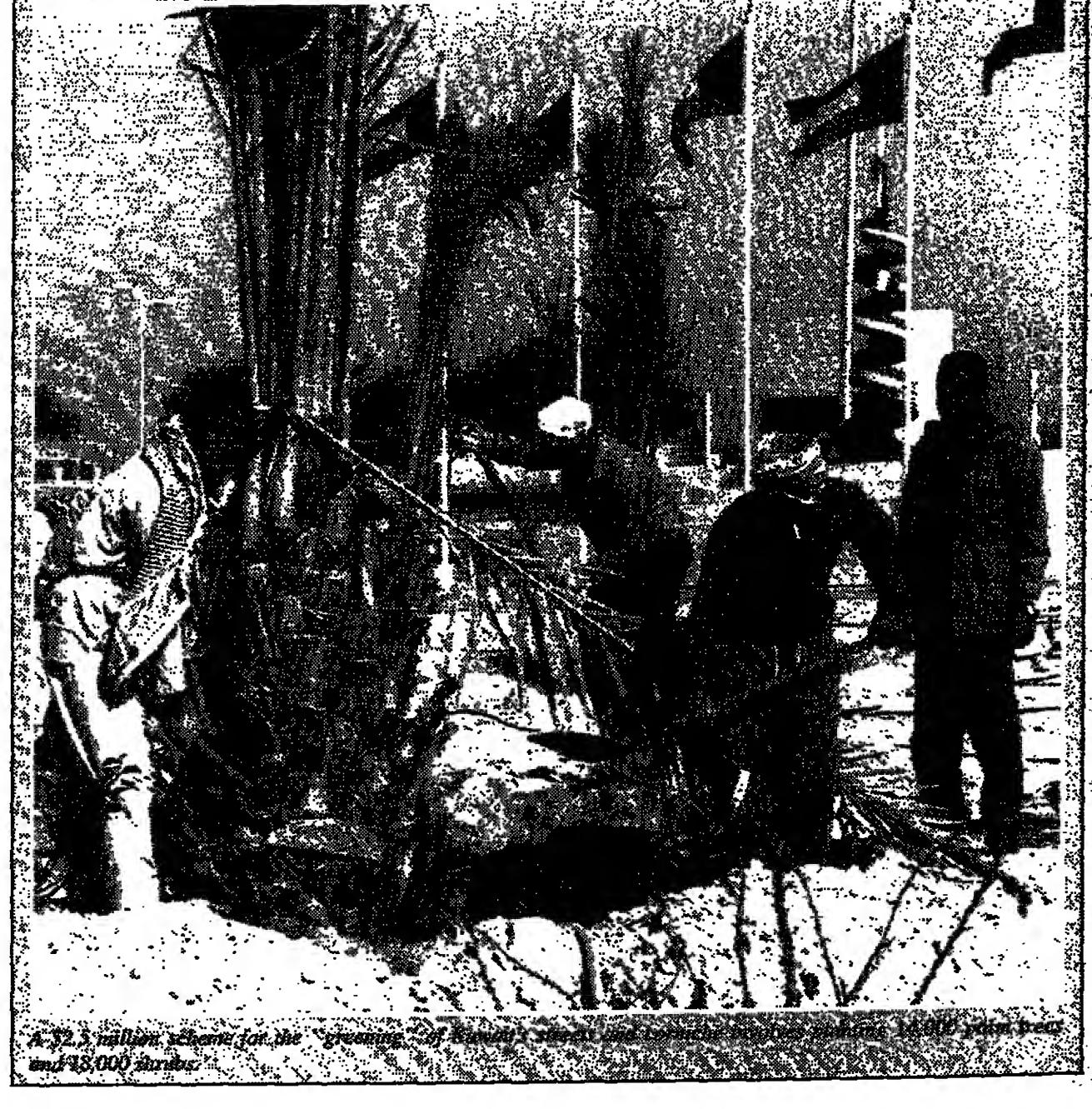
GKN's Warrior armored personnel carriers, a deal worth up to \$1.2 billion.

Faced with such ea-

ger suppliers, the Kuwaitis have naturally sought to maximize their bargaining posi-tion. Last July, the Kuwaiti cabinet approved the structure of a military offset program under which winners of contracts worth more than I million Kuwaiti dinars must reinvest 30 percent in offset proects. In January, Hughes Aircraft System — which the previous month had won a \$92 million order to supply a ground-based early warning radar system --became the first foreign company to sign an attendant offset agreement, in this case worth \$27.6 million. Raytheon, which is providing Kuwait with its famed Patriot anti-mis-

sile missiles, is expected to be the second company to sign an offset agreement.

But the real test will come with the tank and armored vehicle deals agreed upon or under negotiation with the United States and the United Kingdom. The government hopes that offset agreements will become a channel for both transferring technology to Kuwait and boosting Kuwait's private sector, whose companies would become partners in high-tech joint-venture industries that the Kuwaitis would like to see established with seed capital generated both by the government and its Western military suppliers. The absence of any liberalization of Kuwait's investment laws makes it probable that the government now envisages offset arrangements as the principle method of securing fresh foreign investment in the coun-John Roberts



Allies Reap the Benefits in Contracts

Kuwait's close alliances with the United States, the United Kingdom and France were demonstrated in January when the three Western powers stood firmly behind Kuwait against renewed threats from Baghdad. Now they are reaping the benefits in terms of new orders for the military equipment that the country needs in order to ensure its continued independence.

Regional hopes, first expressed after the Gulf War in the spring of 1991, that Kuwait's Arab allies would play a significant role in defending the country, have been dashed amid disagreements over the size and deployment of any Arab forces in Kuwait and the amount of aid that Kuwait would pay countries such as Egypt and Syria in return for their help. Tension is rising with Iran, too, as Tehran seeks to increase its influence in the area's affairs. This has made Kuwait's links with the West more important than ever.

Even before the events of January 1993, Iraq had already made known its displeasure at the United Nations' efforts to define the border between the two countries. Under a resolution passed by the UN Security Council in August. Kuwait was granted six oil wells in the strategically vital Rumailia oil field, previously held by Iraq under an arrangement in which both states shared the field. Other areas around the Iraqi naval base of Umm Qasr were also turned over to Kuwait as a result of a study carried out by the UN border

commission set up after the war. The Security Council stressed at the time of its vote that its action should not be seen as a reallocation of territory but as a technical task aimed at defining the exact border for the first time. A 1963 agreement between the two countries had left some areas undemarcated. Since then, UN Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali has realigned the UN-

The UN is aiming to settle border disputes

monitored demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait to take the new boundary into account, but disagreements remain about the exact definition of the offshore limits for both countries. The UN has now asked that 3,645 armed troops be sent to Kuwait to protect the new designations.

At the end of January, the Clinton administration, which had already demonstrated its commitment to the policies previously followed by former President Bush during the confrontations with Saddam Hussein that month, backed up its support for Kuwait by sending a task force of 300 U.S. troops to show American resolve. Discussions to replace the 500 unarmed members of the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (Unikom) patrolling the border are now being carried out with the members of the Security Council, and both the United Kingdom and France, along with the United States, have made known their support for a continuing resolute stance against any further threats from Baghdad.

The three powers are now providing substantial quantities of advanced military equipment to help the government restore and upgrade its defenses. These orders could also pave the way for additional military contracts for the three countries elsewhere in the Gulf, analysts in London say. For Kuwaitis, the continuing commitment of the Western allies to their defense provides hope for the future and a firm basis on which to begin rebuilding their coun-P.A.S.



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be linked together. A year ago, an offset proting offset accepted by the government.

One of the top two buzzwords in Kuwait today is "offset";

the other is "privatization." With a potential \$40 billion in

sales and investments for Kuwait's industrial sector

through the country's offset program, the two are likely to

Offset Agreements Signed

gram to promote jointventure partners' reinvest-Three deals have alment in new projects in the ready been signed or are in country was just a dream the final stages of approvof Jassim M. Al-Bahar, al Mr. Al-Bahar estimates chairman of Kuwait Interthat of the \$40 billion national Investment Co. worth of potential offset (KIIC). With the help of contracts in Kuwait's military and civil sectors over the Bank of America, he has now succeeded in getthe next eight years, be-

tween \$10 and \$12 billion will have to be invested by contractors over an eightyear period, with half this amount spent over the first

four years. The offset program that was officially adopted by Kuwait's government last July is similar in principle to programs in Saudi Ara-



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bia and, more recently, the United Arab Emirates. It applies to all government purchases of more than I million Kuwaiti dinars (\$3.2 million); the offset component, or credit, has been reduced in the final draft of the agreement from 60 percent to 30 per-

"We want to make this a friendly agreement; it is not too tough as we don't want to frighten contractors and investors away. It is in their interest and in our interest — it will benefit everyone," Mr. Al-Bahar says.

The first offset agree-

ment has already been signed with Hughes Corporation as part of a defense sale. Others being finalized in the civil sector include Kuwait Livestock Company (which farms and buys sheep, mainly from Australia), worth around \$2 million in offset credits, and Nokia, the Finnish electronics group, in a deal valued at \$6 million. Nokia is producing mobile phones and is working on fiber-optic cables for Kuwait Mr. Al-Bahar regards these two agreements as part of a strategy to create a secondary tier of offset credits, or swaps, from civil purchases, which can then be used for third-party investments and joint ven-

One of the attractions of Kuwait's offset programs is that proposals are not limited to projects in Kuwait. Direct or indirect investments that provide economic benefits for the country are allowed, as is assistance to third countries designated by Kuwait on a case-by-case basis.

There is a 6 percent penalty clause based on the unsatisfied proportion of the offset obligation if the contractor fails to fulfill his obligations: 50 percent in the first four years and the balance within eight years. Mr. Al-Bahar sees KIIC acting as a conduit for offset proposals working in conjunction with other banks, the prime contractor and other companies. He is supported by Sheik Salem Abdul-Aziz S. Al-Sabah, governor of the Central Bank of Kuwait, who says that offset must be of benefit to the economic system as a whole.

"But proposals must identify specific areas, par-ticularly training, investment and so forth," says Mr. Al-Bahar. He stresses that Kuwait is not looking for charity as far as offset proposals are concerned. He explains: "We want ideas and joint ventures that will work and benefit our country. We want to work with other banks and institutions. We are not only seeking an economic alliance but strategic strength as well, which might also lead to political. alliances for the future." Mr. Al-Bahar believes

that the substantial defense sales that are currently being negotiated will help to boost the offset challenge. But he points out that it is not just the megadollar contracts that are important. "We must also look at the smaller deals that can involve the purchase of local products or investments in local industrial investment funds. All these ideas have to be examined if we are to succeed," he says.

Michael Frencisman

Oil Production: Two Million Barrels

There has been a significant recovery in Kuwait's oil sector. In two years, oil production has gone from almost nil to 2 million barrels a day this month. By the beginning of next year at the latest, production capacity should reach more than 2.5 million barrels a day — 1 million more than the prewar level.

The Al-Tameer (reconstruction) program to bring about a complete recovery in oil production in the shortest possible time after the liberation two years ago has been the undeniable success of Kuwait's overall economic recovery. Before the war, oil accounted for 45 percent of GDP and 90 percent of export revenues. Proven oil reserves are estimated at more than 94 billion barrels. This total is exceeded only by Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates.

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Kuwait has spent more than \$2.1 billion so far,

Storage capacity is expanded

much less than anticipated, on restoring the oil sector to its present production levels. According to local industry sources, another \$8 billion to \$9 billion expenditure will be needed to complete the program, including the cost of new gathering stations and flow lines and the restoration of Kuwait's three main refineries and of the export terminals, including Sea Island, which was almost completely de-

stroyed. Exactly two years ago, 749 of Kuwait's 1,080 oil wells were ablaze or had been sabotaged by the retreating Iraqi forces, who had already begun a planned "scorched earth" policy in September 1990. Only about 100 wells in the whole country were left completely intact. Major damage was also inflicted on gathering centers, flow lines, tank farms

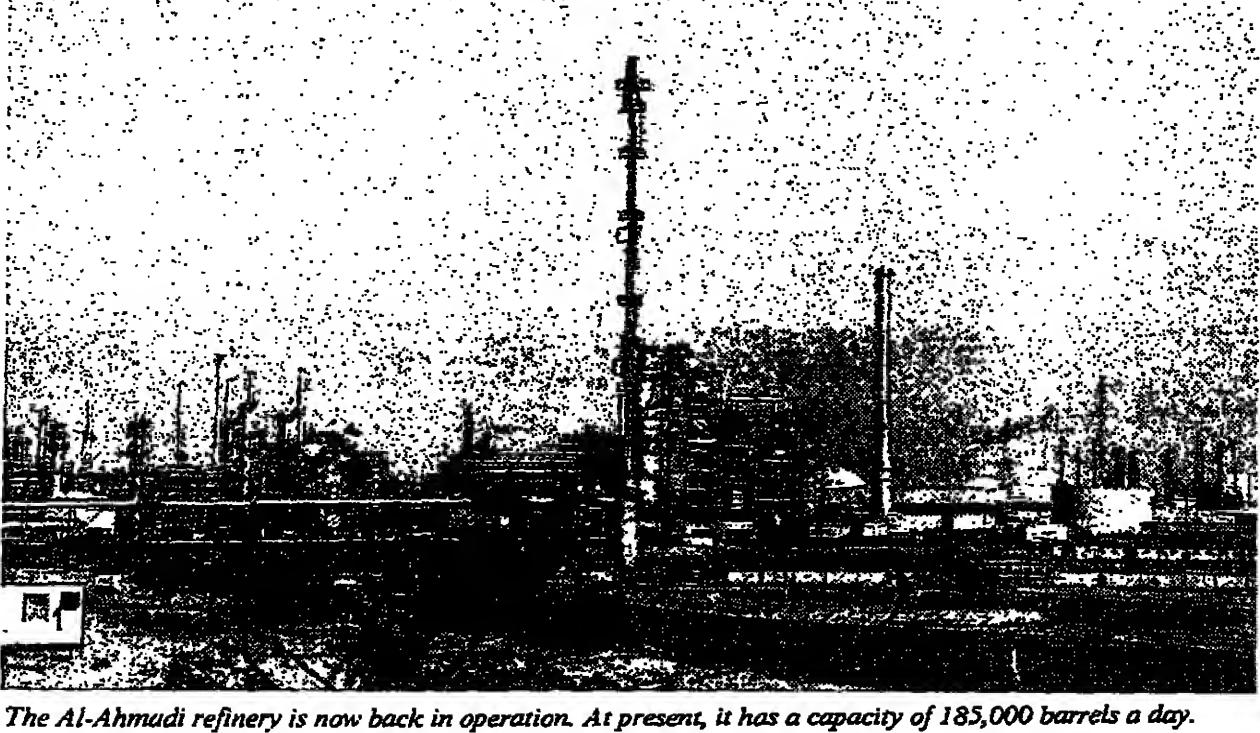
and refineries, Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) headquarters at Al Ahmadi Town were also burned to the ground but, fortunately, the archives containing valuable data on the oil fields were saved.

Bechtel has been masterminding the Al-Tameer program. Sixteen of the original 26 gathering stations were restored to operation on target by last October. Another two are due to be completed this month, and a third, in the Burgan area, by next month. This will provide an overall capacity of 2.7 million barrels a day. Oil is pumped from the wells through a series of pipes, of which more than 2,500 kilometers (1,552 miles) have been repaired or renewed, to the gathering stations. These are collecting and preliminary processing points where gas, oil and water are separated and any impurities removed before the oil is pumped to the tank farms.

About half of Kuwait's

total storage capacity was

damaged. But when repairs are completed and some tanks are added, capacity will be expanded to 18 million barrels by the end of the second quarter this year. By last month, around 315 wells had been "worked-over" or redrilled, and between 80 and 100 new wells had been drilled under an extensive new drilling program being carried out by Santa Fe International, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. Seventeen drilling rigs are now in use, and others are expected to be brought into use shortly.



A significant amount of Kuwait's oil comes from the divided area known as the Neutral Zone, located on the southern border, whose mineral rights and production are shared with Saudi Arabia on a 50-50 basis. The Arabian Oil Company (AOC), a joint venture between Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Japan, produces up to 450,000 barrels a day offshore, with production only marginally affected by the war. Onshore exploration and exploitation are carried out by Getty Oil, recently renamed Saudi-Texaco, and the Kuwait Oil Company on a 50-50

basis. Almost all the 300

onshore wells, as well as

Getty Oil's 60,000 barrel a

day refinery at Mina Al

Zour, were damaged or destroyed. The zone's 95 wells are now producing around 90,000 barrels per day, of which half goes to Kuwait. A major new drilling program is in hand — the first in 25 years — to evaluate deep oil-bearing structures in the zone. BP (British Petroleum) Exploration was awarded a three-anda-half-year contract last July to provide technical support for KOC. The main purpose is to carry

out damage assessment of the oil and gas reservoirs and to institute systems technology and management programs.

At peak times, Bechtel was employing about 16,000 workers on the recovery program. This has now fallen to some 12,000. including about 7,000 manual workers. An important part of the continuing cleanup program is the collection and processing of the oil spill lakes. Total oil spill has turned out to be much less than anticipated — between 25 and 35 million barrels, of which up to 45 percent has been recovered as "weathered crude." One major shipment has already been made. Bechtel hopes to recover about 17 million barrels.

The exporting terminals and the single point mooring system were also damaged in the conflict. In addition to the destruction of the offshore Sea Island terminal, the south pier at Mina Shuaiba was badly damaged. The South Pier is now fully operational as is the North Pier, which was hardly affected by the war. Repairs are being made to part of Sea Island, and new linkup lines to carry oil from the shore are being laid to the old SPM. which should be working by the summer. Two additional SPMs may be installed later this year.

The day after liberation, Foster-Wheeler experts moved into the Holiday Inn to begin damage assessment in conjunction with Kuwait National Pe-Company troleum (KNPC) on Kuwait's three refineries. Two of them, Mina Al Ahmadi and Mina Al Abdullah, are now operational. By the end of last year, Mina Al Abdullah's refining capacity was 220,000 barrels a day and Mina Al Ahmadi's 185,000 barrels a day. Their combined capacity represents about 53 percent of the total prewar

program aims to raise production levels to a combined total of 600,000 barrels per day. It will be some time before maximum capacity is reached as discussions are still taking place on what to do about the badly damaged third refinery at Shuaiba. Part of the plant may be recommissioned later this year and will provide an additional 130,000 barrels per day of refining capacity. The rest of the plant may be abandoned in favor of a completely new high-grade refinery.

Kuwait has also been

carrying out a modest oil and gas exploration and exploitation program overseas through the Ku-

wait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Co. (KUF-PEC). According to its chairman and managing director. Faisal J. Al-Kazmawi, its various overseas operations, stretching from Australia to Tunis and Yemen, presently produce more than 40,000 barrels per day. It has made a major gas discovery in Pakistan and is drilling a third well in a promising offshore area of Vietnam. Other operations in Southeast Asia and the Far East are being carried out in Malaysia, Indonesia and Papua-New Guinea. The company is also involved in a major production platform and pipeline Phase 11 of the recovery project to take gas through

> KUFPEC is one of the three partners in the operating company carrying out the \$2 billion project. The pipeline, which will carry 200 million cubic feet (5.6 million cubic feet) of gas a day, will be one of the longest underwater pipelines in the world. A second pipeline, 100 miles long, will take gas to the mainland for domestic

a 500-mile undersea pipe-

line from the South China

offshore gas field near

Hainan Island to Hong

Kong.

KPC and KPI Aim At Europe and Asia

The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) and its London-based subsidiary, Kuwait Petroleum International (KPI), having weathered the Iraqi occupation and the Gulf War, are now focusing their attention on their marketing and distribution activities in Europe and the Far East.

are also looking ahead in an effort to increase Kuwait's earnings from its overseas assets. KPC will develop its EC network and continue to expand its operations in Asia, KPC managing director for marketing. Sheikh Ali Jaber Al-Ali Al-Sabah, said earlier this year. As a result of a major acquisitions drive in the 1980s, KPC owns three refineries in Europe — in Denmark, Holland and Italy - and more than 6,500 service stations in the European Community, Scandinavia and Hungary.

Other KPC subsidiaries

Overseas sales are increasing

Most of the company's EC stations (in Belgium, Luxembourg, Britain, Denmark and Italy), now carry KPC's "Q8" logo. Current plans call for expanding brand recognition, with particular emphasis on the company's concern to promote "clean" energy, company officials in London report. KPC has also set up its International Diesel Service (IDS), a fully automated credit-card system for road haulers. The service has outlets in France, Germany and Spain as well as elsewhere in Europe, and its success has helped to boost the corporation's share in European gasoline retail markets.

Prior to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait in August 1990, these shares ranged from a high of 24 percent in Denmark to 11 percent in Italy and Sweden, 5 percent in the Benelux countries and 3 percent in the United Kingdom. Thanks to the managerial and financial skills of KPC and KPI, the

Kuwait presence in most of these countries has been maintained at prewar levels despite the need to completely rearrange supply networks for crude oil and petroleum products during the seven-month occupation.

KPC has also been successful in negotiating new marketing outlets in Asia in the past year. In July, it finalized contracts with Asian producers for the sale of 1.2 million metric tons of naphtha a year. Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan agreed to take 150,000 metric tons, while nine other Japanese firms -including Itochu Corp., Sumitomo and Mitsui signed up for 100,000 metric tons a year. Marubeni Corporation, also of Japan, will take 50,000 metric tons. Two South Korean concerns — Samsun and Hyundai — have each reached agreement with KPC on the supply of 100,000 metric tons a year. All the contracts cover a three-year period to the end of August 1995.

Other sales, covering diesel and fuel oil products, have also been made in Pakistan under a threeyear agreement reached earlier this year for deliveries of 3 million metric tons annually. Additional outlets in Asia include a small network of service stations in Thailand.

Santa Fe International based in the United States. has helped to restore Kuwait's own oil production since the war. Its operations in the country have included drilling new wells and repairing others. KOTC has been active in purchasing new vessels, while KPC's aviation arm provides refueling facilities at international airports in the Far East.

New Policies and New Technologies

• Kuwait's commercial banks are to introduce a common switching system in August 1993. Called K-Net, it will link together about 150 automatic teller machines. During the nextthree years, a total of 1,500 ATMs will be brought on line through K-Net. Pointof-sales machines may be installed in some shops and supermarkets by the end of the year.

• Two new gantry cranes, two old ones and another two mobile cranes are now operating at Shuwaikh Port. More than 2,400 vessels have called at Shuwaikh and Shuaiba ports, which are operated by the Public Ports Authority (PPA), in the past two years. More than 4.5 million metric tons of general cargo and 127,000 containers have been handled by the PPA, which has just officially moved into its new administrative headquarters. The PPA is considering plans to dredge a new deepwater approach channel to Shuwaikh and is examining the possibility of developing a small free zone along the lines of Dubai's Jebel Ali, says Captain Abdul Rahman Al-Nibari, PPA's director general.

• Gulf Bank says it will. consider merging with a strong bank if an approach is made. "We will not turn it down; we will discuss it," says Ali M. Al-Hilal Al-Mutairi, Gulf Bank's chairman.

• Asea Brown Boveri Electrical Co. signed contracts for \$90 million in 1992 to build two new electricity substations and to provide power transmission systems for some existing stations in Kn-

• The Public Institution for Social Security (PISS) has increased its investment funds from 1 billion Kuwaiti dinars (\$3.1 billion) in 1987 to 2 billion Kuwaiti dinars last year. PISS receives monthly contributions totaling 46 million Kuwaiti dinars, and pays out approxi-mately 22 million Kuwaiti dinars a month. Average monthly pensions amount to about 686 Kuwaiti dinars. At present, there are 26,550 pensioners, 34,360 widows and orphans, and 117.680 insured persons registered with PISS.

 The Kuwait Industrial Refinery Maintenance and Engineering Co., which was established 20 years ago, has been getting new remedial and maintenance business. The company has always played a key role in the refining and power-generation sectors.

 The Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) has been awarded a \$1 million contract for research in how to establish a communications company, in preparation for the privatization of Kuwait's telecommnications sector.



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Expansion Will Aid Financial Sector's Recovery

This year, Burgan Bank has beaten the National Bank of Kuwait (NBK) by a short head to file its accounts first with the Central Bank. Ahmed A.A. Al-Sabah, Burgan Bank's chairman and managing director, aims to achieve the same level of net profit this year as he did in 1992.

Safat Square, part of the banking center. Several mergers are on the

"This will be a challenge in itself," Mr. Al-Sabah says, revealing that preliminary figures suggest a net profit of 7.5 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$24.8 million) for the year ending Dec. 31. Until the Central Bank has approved the accounts, Mr. Al-Sa-

Mergers of major institutions in progress

bah is reluctant to reveal the bank's overall position: "Suffice it to say that I think we are now the number two bank."

NBK, which continues to maintain the premier position among Kuwaiti commercial banks, is the only

horizon

one that is "genuinely profitable,"

according to a recent study by Mid-

dle East Economic Survey. "Our re-

sults will be better than in 1991,"

comments an executive of the bank.

NBK, the only Kuwaiti bank that

continued full operations through its

London branch during the occupa-

tion, was in January granted a full

license by the Bank of England to

change its London branch into a

parties — Brazil, the Philippines and

wholly owned subsidiary, renamed the National Bank of Kuwait International Plc. (NBKI), with capitalization of \$250 million.

"NBKI will help us to spearhead our European thrust into new markets, particularly France. We will follow our traditional trade and investment flows, which will take us to Germany and other countries in the next few years," says the Kuwaitbased NBK executive. Because of the very limited retail banking activity in Kuwait itself, Burgan Bank, which also moved fast after the invasion to open a branch in London, has concentrated on oil financing, partly to benefit Kuwait's own oil-recovery program and partly to benefit third

a further batch of debts as a result of losses and claims resulting from the Iraqi invasion. The banks are receiving only 5 percent from the debt bonds but are paying depositors considerably more on their accounts, sometimes up to 9 percent, which is exacerbating their position. Sheikh Salem Abdul-Aziz S. Al-Sabah, the governor of the Central Bank, who threatened to resign over the debt issue, says some banks must learn to manage their operations correctly: "We have to reduce the financial cost to the government. Our main objective has been to protect the rights of depositors and not to allow banks to

collected.

make a profit out of the situation." The government's strategy is to encourage mergers among the weaker banks and financial institutions. "We are having continuous discussions about merger proposals. We also have the question of foreign banking operations in Kuwait under constant study. I think that would be a good thing, but we must first put our own banking houses in order and prepare the groundwork to prevent

Real Estate Bank and the Industrial

Bank of Kuwait are engaged in offi-

cial merger discussions. The banking

sector is still wracked by the debt

settlement program even though the

government has exchanged \$20 bil-

lion worth of bad debts for 20-year

bonds. The bailout has come un-

stuck because the National Assem-

bly and the government cannot agree

on how the bad debts should be

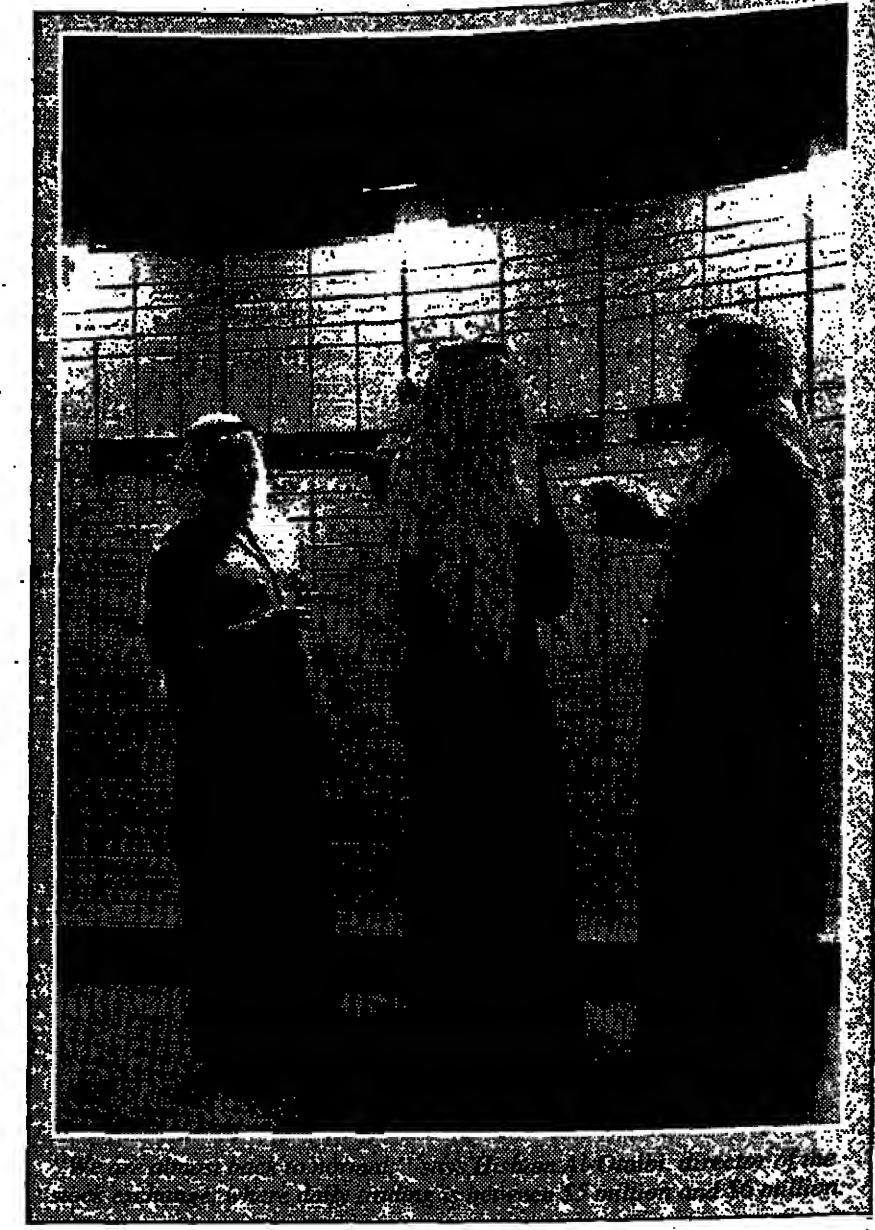
The banks are also suffering from

unfair competition," Central Bank Governor Al-Sabah says. He adds that he would support foreign jointventure banks and that there had already been a request to change banking and investment legislation to permit such operations. He confirms that no official approaches have been made to the bank about other mergers.

There is open discussion, however, about a merger between Burgan and the Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East (BKME). Gulf Bank is also sometimes linked with Burgan. Other merger talk involves the "Ks" the various investment institutions that are owned by or have majority government shareholdings. These inchude Kuwait Foreign Trade and Contracting Co. (KFTIC) and Kuwait Investment Co. (KIC).

One leading Kuwaiti banker be-

lieves that mergers will not solve the problems facing the financial sector. "I think we are going to have a very tough time ahead for the next three to five years unless something really drastic is done. We have to finalize these debt problems. They have to be taken off the banks' books; they have to be written off once and for all so that we can make a clean start again." Unless action is taken, he says, the assembly and government could argue for years about what should be done. "Unless something is done, there will be no confidence and no real economic activity." His was a view shared by many, including the governor of the Central Bank.



Privatization of Telecom System Now in Progress

The most talked-about financial issue in Kuwait these days, apart from the debt settlement program, is "privatization."

The government has agreed to divest itself of almost all its majority and other shareholdings in various utility companies, service organizations and some investment and banking institutions. It is also opening the door for direct foreign investment.

A decree was issued in July 1992 giving the go-ahead for the privatization of Kuwait's telecommunications system. A new publicly quoted company will be launched, probably about the middle of next year. The government will still retain 49 percent of the shareholding, but 25 percent will be offered to a foreign company that will provide the management and expertise for the

new company. This new company will have an initial capital of 155 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$515 million).

"Telecommunications is a very specialized, fluid and dynamic field that needs fast decision-making and continuous upgrading of services and systems," comments Abdul Aziz A. Al-Ayoub, undersecretary at the Ministry of Communications.

He believes the prospects for making it a profitable venture for the investor are very positive: "With more added-value services you can make a lot of money." Kuwait's telephone lines are heavily subsidized, and local calls are free. Private rental is \$100 a year, and the commercial rate is \$233.

Coopers-Lybrand has been studying the telecommunications market for the ministry and has suggested introducing gradual incremental charges and metering in the future to enable the new company to operate on a commercial basis. "It is very important that we make the most of this venture and succeed, otherwise we may end up like one of the Socialist-run companies," comments Mr. Al-Ayoub. The main problem facing the impending privatization of the telecommunications sector is substantially reducing the ministry's labor force, which now totals 5,400.

Telecommunications is one of the fastest-growing sectors in Kuwait. But with a much-reduced population, the network is being reexamined. According to Mr. Al-Ayoub, there are now 600,000 lines in place, "but we only really need about 350,000." A major upgrading program is being carried out, however, and Kuwait will have 100 percent digitization by 1995. Ericsson has already won a contract to provide 100,000 digital lines and switching. One of the biggest growth areas

Reduction in workers is a difficult necessity

since liberation has been the installa-

tion of mobile telephones. "This has been a real success story," says an AT&T executive in Kuwait, where more than 35,000 mobile phones have been installed, together with more than 70,000 radio pagers. Kuwait Mobile Telephone Systems hopes to have 250,000 customers within the next three years. MTE has ordered 50,000 mobile sets from Ericsson Radio Systems, and the last 20,000 are being installed along with a switching system for the service. Demand currently outstrips supply. The government has allowed other equipment manufacturers to provide terminal units, greatly increasing

competition in the private sector. Bids for four earth stations at the Umm Al-Aish complex are also being evaluated in a move to replace and augment those damaged and destroyed by the invasion. Contracts are said to be worth around \$40 million, but the Ministry of Communications will ask companies to resubmit tenders because they are "over-engineered" and too costly.

Other activity includes completing cable and fiber-optic networks started before the war. Taking all this into account, the privatization of the telecommunications sector should attract growing international inter-

Privatization of other areas health care, transport and electricity - is also being considered. Privatization has the full blessing of Sheikh Salem Abdul-Aziz Al-Sabah, governor of the Central Bank. At a seminar on privatization in December 1992, he said that privatization was a positive encouragement for economic activity in Kuwait but would involve some difficult decisions over the reduction of manpower. "Kuwait needs to learn both from the successes and failures of other countries and accept that although the transition. from government-owned enterprises to privatization will be challenging and rewarding, it will, of necessity, involve some painful decisions."

These would also include some of the special advantages and subsidies given to employees and customers of some of these organizations. Sheikh Salem said that the Central Bank and the Kuwait Investment Authority (KIA), which is selling off some \$30 billion of its local investments, would develop a unified strategy for privatization with the newly formed Kuwait Privatization Consortium. This includes the U.K.-based Adam Smith Institute and the Strategic Investment Forum, which is collaborating with Credit Suisse First Boston. KPMG Peat Marwick and a number of local investment bodies.

Stare at the dot for 20 seconds.

India "This year we shall try to

concentrate on more sophisticated

activities and develop our merchant

banking side. We are already talking

to Kuwait Oil Company, the Minis-

try of Power and Water and other

agencies with proposed big capital

mercial banks are expected to be in

the red for 1992, and there is much

talk of mergers. Already Kuwait

Three of Kuwait's six other com-

projects," Mr. Al-Sabah says.



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Insurance Sector Looks at New Coverage

Kuwait's insurance sector has been gaining ground lately, partially as an unfortunate consequence of the country's high rate of road traffic accidents. Kuwait Insurance Company (KIC), for example, paid out motor accident claims amounting to 2.1 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$7.1 million) for 1990-1991.

KIC's total gross premium income for all forms of underwriting amounted to more than \$60 million in 1990-1991, and Ali Hamad Al-Bahar, KIC's deputy general manager, expects a similar figure for 1992. Net profit for 1990-1991 was \$35 million, of

which a mandatory 10 percent must be paid to the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sci-

KIC, established in 1960, is the oldest insurance company in the Gulf and also the largest in Kuwait in terms of total assets, which amounted to \$297.5 million in 1990-91. The company is almost 100 percent privately owned, with the Kuwait Investment Authority having a very minor shareholding. Its core business has been general accident, which includes marine and

oil. Life insurance was introduced only three years ago and has been rapidly building up to become the second-largest source of premium income (\$14.8 million in 1990-91) after general accident (\$26.8 million).

KIC's clients include the main oil and petroleum companies in Kuwait. Mr. Al-Bahar believes that oil-sector underwriting will play an even more important role during the next three or four years. Since the liberation, KIC has been the leading insurer for the reconstruction and rehabilitation work through underwriting contracts. It also underwrites major defense contracts for the government

With a much-reduced. population and slow business activity, the overall premium income has been much lower than prior to the invasion. This has meant a major reduction in staff to 160 and branch offices to 10. Of the approximately 80 percent of the overall market held by local insurance companies, KIC accounts for 30 percent. KIC also has a 10 percent holding in the Kuwait Reinsurance Co., which is owned by banks and insurance companies.

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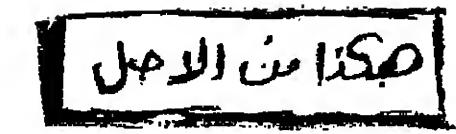
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In India, Red Faces For England

Captain Graham Gooch and other members of England's cricket team sat dejectedly at the prize ceremony Tuesday in Bombay after India had won the third and final Test by a resounding innings and 15 runs for its first sweep of a series against the country that had taught India the game in the last century. Followed one-sided victories by eight wickets in the first Test and by an innings and 22 runs in the second test, the tabloid newspapers in London had already called out the bad news headlines."Captain Calamity," screamed the Daily Mail, while



André Is Bigger Than Life, Even in Death

By Chris Dufresne Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - In the modern fable, the giant is felled not by a slingshot or a squadron of fighter planes, but by his heart. Imagine that, a muscle taking Andre Rousimolf down.

He was André The Giant in life and thereafter, a wonder of the world and sometimes an imposition on the rest of us down below. When he laid his head down for the last time Jan. 27 in Paris, 12 days after he buried his father, Andre might have thought his burden

. No more stooping through doorways, no more slack-jawed gapes at the sight of his huge head and hands, no more children running in fear.

No more business trips to undersized Japan, of all places, to pick up his oversized tailor-made clothes.

No more shoes, size 26. Yet. Andre would pose problems even in death. When they finally busted down his hotel door in Paris to discover Andre dead, at age 46, of an apparent heart attack, the next thought was what to do with him. The Giant instructed in his will that his body be cremated within 48 hours, the ashes to be sprinkled over his 200-acre (80-hect-

are) ranch in Ellerbe, North Carolina Andre was born in Grenoble, France. spoke fluent French, wolfed down sevencourse gourmet meals like appetizers. washed it all down with vats of expensive Burgundy but, in the end, his own country

hon

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could not accommodate him. The phone call, from France, rang at the Ellerbe ranch. The voice insisted there was not a crematorium large enough to handle The Giant, who probably weighed 530 pounds (240 kilograms) at time of death. Could someone please come get The Gi-

Jackie Bernard, a longtime friend who lived at the ranch with her husband, Frenchy, flew overseas to arrange transport of Andre's body back home to North Caroli-

There were no complications at the airport, although there was a time when even the planes were afraid of Andre. Frank Valois, Andre's caretaker during The Giant's barnstorming days in the 1970s as the world's most famous professional wrestler,

remembers that chartered flights were often grounded when André stepped on the tar-

"Most of the time they didn't even want to take him." Valois recalls. The plane took Andre this time. The last

André the Giant was cremated in North Carolina on Feb. 11, more than two weeks after he had requested. Lucky for us. André was always a patient

"It's a good thing he didn't have a temper," Valois says, "or there would have been a lot of accidents."

In the final months, The Giant moved with great difficulty, having buckled under his own weight. He suffered from acromega-

explained The Giant's unfathomable ability to consume alcohol. His fate sealed, it was speculated, André drank to numb the reality. Except that when André stepped to the bar, reality never stood a chance,

stool next to The Giant. "I swear he drank 100 beers one night in Amarillo, Texas," Funk said.

Once, in the 1970s, Funk pulled up a bar-

Frenchy Bernard, André's closest friend at the time of his death, testifies he saw The Giant drink 72 double shots of vodka at one

Then, he stood up. "And walked straighter than hell," Bernard said. Another time, André did not get up. It has

been told that he passed out in a hotel lobby

André was born in Grenoble, France, spoke fluent French, wolfed down seven-course gourmet meals like appetizers, washed it all down with vats of expensive Burgundy but, in the end, his own country could not accommodate him.

ly, or "giantism." a disease in which the body secretes large amounts of the growth hormone, causing continual growth to the head, hands and feet.

Andre the Giant, who towered above most at nearly 7 feet (2 meters), walked with a stoop near the end. He had undergone surgery in 1986 to relieve pressure to his weakened spine. To perform the procedure, surgeons in England had to construct oversized instruments.

Terry Funk, an all-time great in pro wrestling, toured Japan with Andre last Novem-

"He was in a great deal of pain by then," Funk remembered. Andre had shown Funk the X-rays of his recent knee surgeries.

"They had taken out huge chunks of bone," Funk said. "I mean chunks." André, a man of moods, was at times a

loner, especially near the end. He never married. A 13-year-old daughter he fathered dren. was never discussed. Because of his disease, doctors estimated Andre would not live to 50. To some, it

after drinking 119 beers. Too big to move, friends draped him with a piano cover and passed him off as furniture while The Giant slept it off.

In his younger years, André seemed resigned to his late.

"He had it on his mind all the time, that he was going to die young." Valois contends. The longer he survived, though, the more Andre had doubts about his acromegaly.

"There were reports that said he did have it and reports that said he didn't." Jackie Bernard said. "He chose to believe that he

The Giant often spoke about what it would be like to be normal. He could not play the piano because one of his enormous fingers engaged three keys. His wrists measured a foot in circumference. It bothered The Giant that he scared chil-

"Often when I go to homes of people who have small children, the children will run from me, even though they have seen me on

HAVEN'T YOU MISSED ?

television." Andre once told a writer. "I understand why they do this but it is a sad feeling for me, even so."

During his heyday in the 1970s, when he must do his military turn. was the most famous wrestler in the world, a label he would later surrender only to Hulk Hogan, André was earning an estimated \$400,000 per year. He was an international

He was a good enough athlete to have received a tryout offer from the Washington Redskins. André declined, apparently unwilling to take a pay cut. Although he never lifted weights, his strength was awesome.

"I would say he was the strongest man in the world," Valois said. "You won't believe this, but one time a guy had a flat tire and André just lifted the car up while he changed the wheel. It wasn't a big car, but still, it was

a car.

André transcended the sometimes strange world of pro wrestling into the mainstream. He appeared on "The Tonight Show," "The Six Million Dollar Man," and other shows. Andre most cherished his performance as "Fezzik," the kindly giant in Rob Reiner's 1987 film "The Princess Bride." Andre carried a videotape of the movie

when he traveled. On his November trip to Japan, a country in which he was worshiped, the Giant screened several showings of "The Princess

"He loved that movie," Funk said. "We'd watch it every third day. And everyone watched the movie. You didn't say no."

Andre was an anomaly in professional wrestling in that most of the incredible stories about him were true.

Yes, he really could pass a silver dollar through his ring. While other wrestlers changed their names

and concocted outlandish personal histories to hone their images, it was enough for Andre to walk into a ring in his bikini wrestling briefs. Friends of Andre are planning a memorial

service at the Ellerbe ranch. Many wrestling contemporaries are expected to pay tribute. Frenchy Bernard would not be be specific about a date for fear of attracting unwanted

Andre's life might have seemed a circus. But his death would not

In 2 World Cup Qualifiers, The Core of FIFA's Quandary

ONDON — Who on earth puts such mischief L into soccer's timing that, this Thursday, FIFA will finger the Rubik cube of sport, trying to decide when and where an athlete's country has greater claim on his time than the club that pays his salary.

Less than 24 hours earlier, in Lisbon's Stadium of Light, a repatriated Portugese will have gotten his chance to shoot down the team from Italy, a country whose overabundance of foreign players is another great FIFA puzzle.

Paulo Futre has the skills to bewitch opponents, the quixotic character that destroys the peace of mind in his employers. He

conjures from the Rob air a goal that defies the mechanics of time and mo-

tion; he squanders opportunities with the abandon of

throwing away cigarette butts. And he does smoke, even in the dressing room, according to Luis Aragones, who, until last month, was responsible for trying to coax reliability from this lithe, mesmeric player.

One moment, both star and manager were in the pay of Jesus Gil, the monstrous president of Atlético Madrid. The next they were gone in puffs of smoke. For six years, outlasting the cosmopolitan glut of managers passing through Gil's revolving door, Futro was his paymaster's plaything. Now, just when "Don Jesus' Gil needs popularity the most as he attempts to glide from his Marbella mayor's office to Spain's

prime ministerial suite, he loses his pet performer. True, Atlético reaped some \$5.7 million from the sale of Futre. True, the head of Portuguese state television lost his job for providing tax payers' money to finance Futre's move to Benfica. True, there is trouble with the Ministry of Defense, because the law says that Futre, like all 27-year-old sons of Portugal,

But Gil will be brooding for himself. How unfortunate that the gifted one on whom he lavished so much gold should desert him while Gil is running for election (though running is not the term associated with Marbella's rotund king of real estate).

Aragones had tried to make it sound as if he was doing the boss a favor in relieving him of a prima donna whose nicotine dependency was "the least of the things which make him less than the perfect professional." But the thanks Aragones got, not for the first time from Gil, was his own dismissal.

Futre, meanwhile, quickly finds a new cause, as gifted performers do in these days of overcrowded fixtures and callings. He holds the key to Italy's World Cup qualification, which, after its own Machiavellian sackings, splutters nervously under the new manager Arrigo Saochi.

Sacchi tinkers. He toils to meld the Dutch ideals of freedom with those of responsibility — bought for him at A.C.Milan — inside Italian blue shirts.

Both Italy and Portugal need points if they are to catch up with the group leader, Switzerland. But what if Italy's light dims again in Lisbon?

Italian voices say it can't happen, that an American World Cup without Italy is unthinkable, that a little

persuasion to a referee or an opposing player would, if: necessary, guarantee the passage. We, of course, would never believe such skulldug.

gery. We know, do we not, that bribery is all in the

imagination of fading rumor mongers.

What we don't know is what will be in the hearts. and minds of Futre and his countrymen Rui Barros, Rui Aguas and Jorge Pinto. If they fear the Italians reputation, they might shrink from the joy of beating them; if they become inspired, then Italy's nerve is in

for another strain. That would feed the Italian self-doubt, the paranola about Italian growth and confidence withering under

the weight of imported "stranjero." As I see it, the fragility of Italy's national team of late is in midfield and defense. But the mass of imports are strikers, so why have Italy's defenders not minproved playing week in, week out against the league of

nations of goalscorers? In central defense, Italy had to persuade Franco. Baresi to come out of retirement. Now he is suspended, the replacement is a war horse of similar vintage, Sampdonia's Pietro Vierchowod.

Vierchowod, in his time, was a fearsome stopper, a brute of a tackler. But he is fast approaching 34, and with Aguas to contain, and Futre snaking through from behind, Vierchowod's lack of speed might prove vulnerable.

Conversely, Italy chops and changes a veritable wealth of forward potential, searching for a blend. On Wednesday, Beppe Signori will be darting from behind Roberto Baggio and Pierhigi Casiraghi. That means there will be no place for Roberto Mancini, for Gianluca Vialli, for winger Gianluigi Lentini - an alternative strike force that most nations would cover. DERHAPS THOSE who claim that foreign players

I stunt the athletic growth of Italians are making excuses? Perhaps the real backlash is to be felt in Utrecht, on Wednesday, where Rund Gullit is determined to lead a Netherlands revival by making Turkey. pay for his recent inactivity as a wasting Milan asset. His younger compatriot, Dennis Bergkamp, has just

negotiated a new kind of player power. Bergkamp's agents pulled out on a deal that would have taken him to Juventus this summer and instead sold him to Inter Milan, whose president, Ernesto Pelligrini, promised Bergkamp that he will start every match for which he is fil, and that Inter will adopt the style of the Dutchman's present club, Ajax Amsterdam.

Interesting, Inter's coach, Osvaldo Bagnoli, did not, on Rai TV, appear to endorse those pledges, though, as we all know, coaches are dispensable. What the president cannot order is for opposing sides to stand back and allow the freedom so prevalant in the Dutch

Maybe next year's FIFA meeting will be at the behest of club owners and national federations pleading for time to prevent players playing too much. The dministrators are in a fix and they know it. "We need time," said a FIFA lawyer last week. But .

time, in a schedule bloated by soccer's own success, is beyond our creation. It is like asking men to fly. Eagles do it, and

Lisboners say Futre is, on a good flight, the eagle of the Stadium of Light,

Rab Highes is on the stuff of the Sunday Times.

Italian Probe Reaches Cup Funds

Agence France-Presse ROME -- Officials are investigating a suspected misuse of government funds in 12 Italian cities in connection with the 1990 World

Cup, legal sources said Tuesday. The investigation, the latest in a wide corruption probe that has rocked Italy's government in recent months, concerns inflated budgets and unnecessary work carried out. including the Vigna Clara train station built north of Rome at a cost 81.5 billion lire (\$50 million) and was in use for only 15 days, the

sources said including the construction of roads and stadiums and the refurbishing

about \$4.5 billion. Many projects went more than twice over budget. Each match cost Italian taxpay-

ers an average of \$122 million. Investigators have questioned several contractors who are suspected of having bribed government officials in exchange for con-

In Rome, officials are particularly looking into the Olympic stadium, which cost \$153 million to build. Twenty nine people involved in the project have been charged in

 Midfielder David Bisconti has The total bill for public works, been transferred from the Argentine first division club Rosario Central to the Japanese team Nisof airports, cost the government san Yokohama Marinos for

\$300,000, the Argentine club said Monday....

Bisconti, who won five caps for Argentina in 1991, will join the Japanese club on March 20 for the new J-League's season that starts • The Netherland's return match:

Wednesday against a voime and unpredictable Turkish team will be played in the Galgenwaard stadium in Utrecht, after being moved. from Rotterdam and then Amsterdam for fear of rioting between 1 Dutch fans and Turks from the immigrant community in Northern

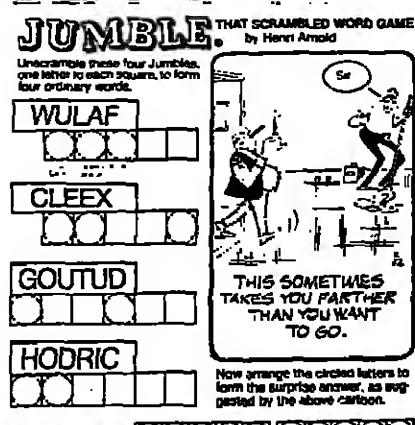
Officials said that extra security forces would be on duty at the. (AFP, Renters, AP);

DENNIS THE MENACE



[WAS TEACHING JOEY HOW TO SHARE AND THE NEXT

THING I KNEW THE COOKIES WERE ALL GONE!

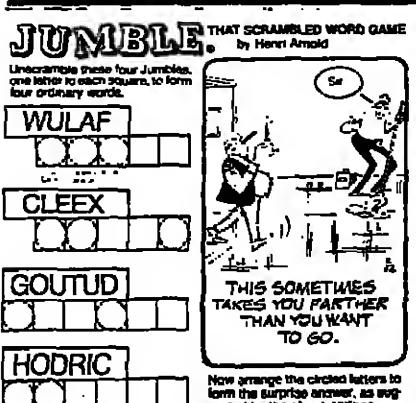


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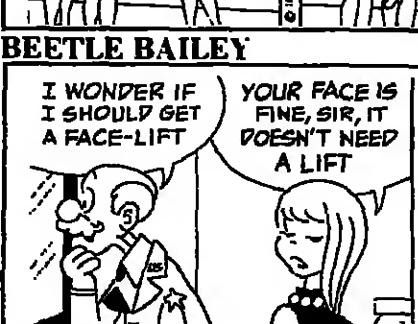




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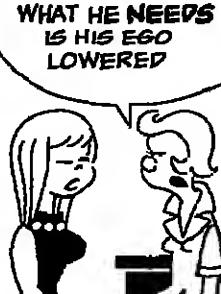
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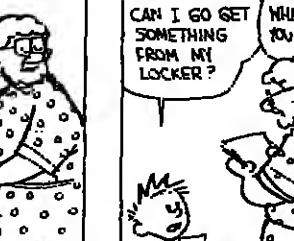






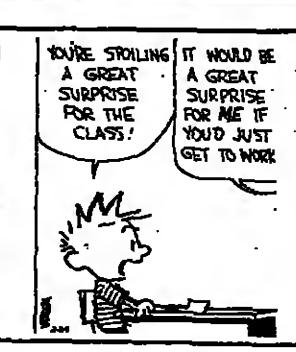
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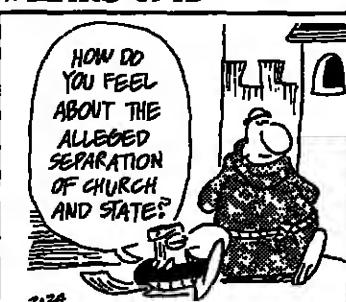








WIZARD of ID









REX MORGAN







GARFIELD



arhdad: Quit Lying SPORTS



VICTORY DANCE - Stefama Belmondo of Italy, between Elena Valbe of Russia and Marjut Rolig of Finland, beat Larissa Lazutina of Russia by four-tenths of a second Tuesday in the women's 10-kilometer cross country pursuit at the World Nordic Ski

Boggs Reports Early to Yankees' Camp

The Associated Press

Dileter.

The Freman Youth

After 11 seasons with the Boston . Red Sox, Wade Boggs has put on the New York Yankees' pinstripes for the first time.

"It's nice to feel wanted again," Boggs said Monday after working out two days before the regulars were asked to report to Fort Lauderdale, Florida. "I didn't feel that last year in Boston."

The Yankees signed Boggs for \$11 million over three years after the Red Sox made it clear that they weren't interested in re-signing the five-time American League batting champion. The Red Sox are replacing Boggs, 34, with Scott Cooper.

> "It was sort of like a slap-in-theface kind of deal," Boggs said, making no attempt to hide his bitterness. "Cooper was there. I knew Cooper would be the guy to take tiyear deal. Because he didn't have erage of Tom Henke's two-year

my job. Basically, I was a lameduck third baseman."

.300 seasons. "My lifetime average is .338 or Braves appeared to be fully recovsomething," he said. "If I hit my lifetime average, it's a great year. Naturally, I want to hit a lot higher

than that"

Deion Sanders took batting practice with the Atlanta Braves, two days before he and other position players were scheduled to report to camp in West Palm Beach,

Sanders, who also plays for the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons, is seeking to renegotiate his baseball contract into a mul-

enough service time for arbitration, the Braves can automatically renew .259 average after 10 consecutive isn't an agreement.

> Catcher Greg Olson of the ered from the ankle broken in a sons with Toronto. September home-plate collision. "The ankle feels real good," Ol-

son said. "There's a little stiffness Boggs wasn't the only early ar- at first, but it loosens right up. I keep testing it a little more each day. The real test will be when I have to block some pitches in the

> Rick Aguilera agreed to the fourth-richest contract ever given a relief pitcher, a two-year extension with the Minnesota Twins worth \$7.81 million in 1994 and 1995.

The average annual value of \$3,905,000 trails the \$4,252,625 av-

contract with the Texas Rangers It's also below the \$4 million John Boggs slumped 73 points to a his contract next month if there Franco will average over the next two seasons with the New York Mets and that Duane Ward will average during the next three sea-

> Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers said he would like to spend about seven more years behind the bench to make it an even 30 as a major league manager.

"I say seven more now, but I imagine when I get the seven. I'll say I meant 11," said Anderson, who turned 59 Monday.

Anderson has 1,996 victories as a manager. The six managers with 2.000 victories are Connie Mack (3,776), John McGraw (2,840), Joe the game into overtime before the McCarthy (2,126), Bucky Harris (2,159), Walter Alston (2,040) and Leo Durocher (2,010).

Rank Insults, Upsetting Behavior Kansas, Pitt, Tulane and UNLV All Beaten on the Road

terrible. Kansas ran into a team on a hot streak at home and UNLV

coach, Jerry Tarkanian road Monday night.

No. 25 Pittsburgh shot 30 percent from the field and scored its fewest points in eight years in a 53-48 loss to Providence.

"What do you think? We set the game back about 50 years?" Pitt's coach, Paul Evans, wondered at his postgame news conference. Iowa State remained perfect at home by beating No. 7 Kansas, 75-71. The Cyclones are 14-0 at Hilton

Coliscum this season. "We were hoping we could be in it down to the end, and at home we thought we had a good opportunity," said Iowa State's coach, John-

Kansas played without starting center Eric Pauley, who injured his lest knee in pregame warmups. Pat-

fouling out with 5:07 left.

not deep up front, so with Pauley 3) stayed in the game behind reserve Pitt was the pits and Tulane was and Richey out, we had guys playing in spots they weren't used to." Eddie Jones scored a career-high was upset in front of its former 29 points and Temple frustrated Tulane with a tough zone defense All four ranked teams lost on the for a 79-57 upset over the No. 16

Green Wave. "We just couldn't get anything out of our offense," said Tulane

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

coach Perry Clark. "They just gave us a solid whipping."

Idris Jones scored 25 points and UC Santa Barbara upset No. 13 UNLV. 86-83, as Tarkanian watched from behind the Santa Barbara bench. It was the first UNLY game Tarkanian has seen in person since he left the school under a cloud of controversy at the end of last season.

Fred Hoiberg and Justus Thigpen each made a free throw in the final rick Richey started in Pauley's 25 seconds in Ames, Iowa, and Hoiplace and scored nine points before berg made a key defensive play for Iowa State (16-8, 6-5 Big Eight), "It hurt losing Pauley," Kansas which rallied from a six-point deficit coach Roy Williams said. "We're in the second half. Kansas (21-5, 8-

center Greg Ostertag's 16 points. UC Santa Barbara 86, No. 13 UNLV 83: In Santa Barbara, California, the Ganchos beat the Rebels for only the fourth time in 29 meetings. Ray Kelly scored 11 of his 13 points in the second half and had 15 assists for the Gauches (14-9. 7-8 Big West). J.R. Rider led UNLV (17-4, 10-3) with 24 points,

while teammate Evric Gray added

22 points and six rebounds before fouling out with 3:43 remaining. Temple 79, No. 16 Tulane 57: In Philadelphia, Temple (12-10) led all the way against Tulane (20-5), which shot only 37 percent from the field. Aaron McKie had 24 points and 11 rebounds for Temple, while Pointer Williams led Tu-

lane with 13 points. No. 18 Iowa 74. Penn St. 58: In State College, Pennsylvania, Val Barnes scored 33 points, making all Iowa St. 75, No. 7 Kensas 71: six 3-point shots, 11 of 12 shots from the field and all five of his free throws for Iowa (17-6, 6-5 Big Ten).

Penn State dropped to 6-16, 1-12. No. 19 New Orleans 71, W. Kenmaky 67: In Bowling Green, Kentucky, Gerald Williams hit the goahead basket and two key free

throws in the second overtime as New Orleans clinched the Sun Belt Conference regular-season title. New Orleans (21-2, 15-0), unbeaten in eight road games this season, squandered an 11-point lead in the final five minutes of regulation and fell behind at the beginning of both overtime periods. Williams finished with a season-high 27 points, while Darnell Mee led Western Kentucky (18-5, 11-4) with 20.

Providence 53, No. 25 Pittsburgh 48: At Providence, Rhode Island, Pittsburgh went scoreless for 8:25 late in the second half of a game plagued by turnovers and poor foul shooting. The Panthers (15-8, 7-8 Big East) lost their third straight; the Friars (14-9, 7-8) won their fourth in a row despite missing 15 of 25 free throws and committing 15 turnovers.

• Bill Elliott, a senior guard for Mid-America Nazarene in Olathe. Kansas, broke the collegiate record for career 3-pointers by making five during a 113-104 defeat of Graceland. Elliou, who now has 462, topped the mark of 458 set by Darren Henrie of David Lipscomb University in Nashville, Tennessee.

Benching Upsets O'Neal and Johnson Championships in Fahm, Sweden. Norway easily won the large hill ski jumping team competition, with the Czech Republic second.

By Mike Freeman

New York Times Service SALT LAKE CITY, Utah -Shaquille O'Neal's father has criticized Pat Riley for limiting the playing time of the high-profile rookie in the National Basketball Association's All-Star Game.

A father's complaining about son's playing time is, of course, about as old as dirt. But by relying mainly on veterans during the final stages of the game Sunday, Riley the coach of the Eastern Conference team, clearly irked some of the younger players on his squad.

Down the stretch, Riley largely ignored the fan vote that had helped to choose the players, and the move paid off for the most part - it was Patrick Ewing, O'Neal's backup and Riley's everyday starting star for the New York Knicks, who made the jump shot that sent

West won, 135-132. But O'Neal as well as Larry Johnson of Charlotte, who were

two of the fans' choices, were clearly upset over their lack of playing in the fourth quarter or the five-

The 20-year-old O'Neal looked 1975, only nine All-Star starters despondent after the game and said he had been "wondering" when he little time as Johnson did.

would get back into the contest. O'Neal played 25 minutes, but only 11 in the second half, returning to the game late in the fourth quarter and playing most of the overtime. He scored 14 points and grabbed seven rebounds but scored just one point in the second half and didn't block a shot.

"I was anxious to get in, real anxious to get in," O'Neal said. "I was wondering, When am I going to get back in? I guess Pat Riley wanted more experience down the

Johnson seemed a little more upset about sitting. He took his 16 minutes of action and 37 minutes of inaction as a slap in the face.

"You don't do that to me," Johnson said. The next time the Hornets play the Knicks, he vowed, "I'll score 80 on them."

Johnson didn't get off the bench minute overtime period. Since was just glad he didn't have to make that decision. But later he from either conference had seen as added, "I liked Pat's coaching

Riley, whose Knicks beat Charlotte last week despite Johnson's 31 points, said the 23-year-old forward shouldn't take these things personally.

"This game is Larry's first All-Star Game," Riley said. "It's the first of 12 or 15 that he'll have. "Somewhere, you make a decision to go with experience and the guys who have been around for a

long time. There was no blueprint." One of Riley's biggest supporters was the biggest star in the game, Michael Jordan, who led all players with 30 points and 36 minutes. In Jordan's first All-Star Game, he was frozen out by some All-Stars like Isiah Thomas when he showed up wearing a Nike warm-up suit instead of one of the NBA's -so if anyone knows what it feels like to

be snubbed, it's Jordan.

Jordan was diplomatic about the situation with O'Neal, saying he

it's safe to say that O'Neal and

■ Cartwright on Injured List The Chicago Bulls placed veteran center Bill Cartwright on the injured list Monday and signed Mark Acres to a 10-day contract. The Associated Press reported. Cartwright, who had missed three games with a sore back, will

be out for an additional five games. He has averagd 5.9 points a game and 3.7 rebounds this season. While Cartwright is out, the

Bulls will suit up forward-center Acres, a 6-11, 225-pound, six-year NBA veteran.

Acres played two seasons with Boston and three with Orlando. Houston signed him to a one-year contract in November but waived him in December.

SIDELINES

Injuries Idle Becker, Lendl, Sampras

ROTTERDAM (Reuters) - Boris Becker, the top seed and reigning champion, and No. 3 seed Ivan Lendi have pulled out of the ABN AMRO indoor tennis tournament because of injury, the tournament manager, Wim Buitendijk, said Tuesday. Becker withdrew from last week's Stuttgart tournament because of a

stomach virus. Lendl suffered a back injury Sunday during the final of the Philadelphia tournament and has not recovered yet. • Pete Sampras, the top seed in the Purex Championships in Scottsdale, Arizona, withdrew after a bone scan revealed a stress fracture of his

• Doubles star Todd Woodbridge has a knee injury that could keeping him from playing for Australia against the United States in a first-round Davis Cup match March 26-28, officials said.

For the Record

Colin Montgomerie was fined \$1,450 by the PGA European Tour for calling last week's Moroccan Open "a bit of an amateur sham." (AP) James (Slim) Bouler, who won thousands of dollars from NBA star Michael Jordan in high-stakes poker games and golf matches, was sentenced to nine years and two months in prison without parole after being found guilty in October of unrelated money-laundering and conspiracy charges.

Noureddine Morceli of Algeria, the world record holder at 1,500 meters, said he would support a boycott of the world outdoor track championships in Stuttgart in protest over payments to professional

athletes, the French sports daily L'Equipe reported.

NBC said that its telecast of the NBA All-Star Game had been seen by 40 million people and had broken the event's record for ratings and numbers of viewers.

Quotable

HOCKEY

• Chuck Tanner, a former major league manager: "You can have money stacked to the ceiling, but the size of your funeral is still going to depend upon the weather.'

Shorts on good—Ottowa (on Essensa) 17-12-

12-41. Winnipes (on Serthkanne) 144-17-17.

Andrevchuk (38), Krusheinyski (19), Clari

(11), McGJ/I (1), Cullen (16), Anderson (17), Borschevsky (26) 2: Courtpoil (22), Shots on

Shots on soci... New York (on Irbe) 12-16-3-31.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American Langue

BALTIMORE Agreed to one-year con-

tracts with Alon Mills and Anthony Tellard,

CALIFORNIA-Agreed to minor lectron

contract with Kevin Davis, infielder, invited

Davis and Ray Martinez, infielder, to spring

MILWAUKEE-Agreed to 1-year contracts

with Jose Valentin, shortstop, and Otis Green

altchers, and Jack Volght, outflekter.

training as non-rester players.

and Francisco Gemez, pitchers.

ers, and Chris Donnels, infletder.

and Allt Hill, pitcher.

Lewis to Fight Tucker, Probably in Las Vegas

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Unable to come to terms with Riddick Bowe for a heavyweight unification bout, WBC champion Lennox Lewis has signed a contract for a mandatory defense against Tony Tucker.

Dan Duva, Lewis's promoter, said the boxer signed an official WBC championship contract Monday to face Tucker at a site and date to be determined by the promoter Don King, who submitted the winning purse bid of \$12.2 million on Feb. 4. The fight is expected to be held May 8 in Las Vegas.

"We look forward to Lennox knocking out Tucker and defending against the best contenders in the heavyweight division." Duva

Last week, Lewis's manager, Frank Maloney, blamed King for holding up the signing by asking for more money. Maloney said WBC rules entitled Lewis to 80 percent of the \$12.2 million purse, but King demanded a 75-25 split.

In a statement from his Main Events office in West Paterson, New Jersey, Duva said Lewis signed a contract "in accordances

He said that "contrary to Don King's statements, Lennox Lewis, Frank Maloney and Main Events have never attempted to avoid Tony Tucker or signing for the fight. All we asked is to be treated fairly under WBC rules."

Lewis's camp has included a clause in the contract that forbids King from making any direct contact with the British fighter.

Lewis was awarded the WBC title when Riddick Bowe was stripped of it. Bowe holds the WBA and IBF titles, and Maloney has discounted any possibility of a unification bout in the near future.

Maloney has said Lewis already s looking ahead to a second defense this summer in England, possibly against fellow Briton Frank

 Junior middleweight Julio César Vasquez of Argentina, in his first WBA title defense, knocked out Aquilino Asprilla of Panama with three lefts to the head just 45 seconds into the first round Monday night in Mar Del Plata, Argen-

Vásquez, 26, won the WBA title last Dec. 21 by knocking out Hitoshi Kamiyama of Japan in the first

BASKETBALL

Major College Scores

Fairteigh Dickinson 76, Fla. International 66

SOUTH

Coastal Carolina 45, Charlesion Southern 37

Add-Baltimare County 91, N.C.-Asheville 75

Alcom St. 93. Texas Southern 91, 20T

Coll. of Charleston 62. Cent. Florida 59

Connecticut 108, Maine 72

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Monhotton 89. St. Peter's 77

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F. Kantucky 66, Middle Tenn, 46

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Grambling St. 95. Alabama St. 91

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lows \$1, 75, Kansas 71

NE Jillnets 72, S. Utoh 66

IIL-Chicago 92, W. Illinois 77

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SCOREBOARD

22 32 8 52 179 227 **8** 57 2 18 164 303 MONDAY'S RESULTS 2 Y 2 8-5 1 2 2 5-5 Sillinger (4), Ysebsert (26), Ciccorelli (27) Yzermon (46): Lindres (25), Postawski (14), Recchi (37) 2. Fedyk (28). Shets on good-_Defruit (on Soderstrom) 12-18-15-4-41.

philodelphia (on Cheveldoe) 10-18-11-2-33. Los Angeles Donnelly (23), Gretzky (4), Granato (29) 2 Kurri (24): Tucker (15), Boars (7), Shots on port Los Argeles (on Young) 12-10-6-28. Tornea Bay (on Knickie) 20-10-15-65.

with Albert Bustition, Javier Delphoya, Chris Nichting, pitchers, and Eddle Pye, infielder, 2 7 2-5 MONTREAL -- Agreed to minor league con-1 1 0-2 tract with Franklin Stubbs, first basemon. Named Lou Brack boserutating consultant. N.Y. METS-Agreed to 1-year contracts with Anthony Young, pitcher, and Azron Ledesma, shortstop. ST. LOUIS-Agreed to 1-year contracts 2 8 4-4 with Steve Dixon and Tom Urbani, pitchers. Loewen (4), Show (4), Boker (14): Boutin (5), Shormon (12), Borries (6), Steen (16) 3.

testional Besitetbell Association CHICAGO-Signed Mark Acres, forward-

pool—Toronto (on MyLeon) 7-10-9-26. Von- tight end. CLEVELAND-Wolved Fred Childress oficleasive back. Signed Eddie Sutter, line-

> HOCKEY National Hockey Laubus CHICAGO—Acquired Tray Murray, center, from Winnipeg for Sleve Bancreft, defenseman, and an unspecified 1993 draft pick. HARTFORD—Recalled Mark Greip, right wing, from Springfield, AHL, Assigned Todd Richards, defensement to Springfield. LOS ANGELES—Recoiled Robert Long and More Fortier, centers, from Phoenix, IHL NEW JERSEY-Recoiled Jon Morris, center, and Brian Sulffvon, right wing, from Utica, AHL

N.Y. ISLANDERS-Bought Rick Hayword

MINNESOTA-Agreed to 1-year controct defensemen, from Winnipeg for future conwith Poul Abbott, pitcher, and to 2-year contract extention through 1995 with Rick Agui-OTTAWA-Called up Rob Murphy, forword from New Hoven, AHL CINCINNATI -- Agreed to 1-year controcts CRICKET with Steve Poster, pitcher; Willie Greene,

third basemon, William Concte, outfielder ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL COLORADO-Agreed to 1-year contracts South Africa vs. West Indies with Butch Henry, pitcher, and Eric Wedge, Treador, in Bigemiostein, South Africa South Africo: 185-6 (50 overs) HOUSTON-Apreed to 1-vect contracts West (notes: 188-1 (44.3 overs) with Joson Grimsley and Todd Jones, pilich-West Indies won by nine wickets THIRD TEST LOSANGELES-Agreed to 1-year contracts lacter vs. England, Lest Day Tuesday, in Bombay

England 2nd Innings; 229

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE Shetfleid United 2 Oldham D

SE Missouri 77, Austin Petry 64

St. Louis 87, S. Illinois 78, OT Wichito St. 73, Dreice 45 Wis.-Green Boy 57, N. Itimols 42 Texas A&M 77, Texas 57 Tuted 69, Creighten 66 UC Sonto Borbaro & UNLY 83

Back to Piano Rolls

By Lindsey Gruson New York Times Service

D UFFALO, New York -- Long D after the last musician is dead and forgotten, live music will still soothe heavy hearts. So on behalf of musically de-

prived generations yet to come, it is time to pay tribute to QRS Music Rolls Inc., the United States's oldest and largest manufacturer of music rolls — the perforated sheets that are the brains, and hands, of player pianos.

Practicing a craft that resonates more with nostalgia than innovation, the artisans at QRS's redbrick factory in Buffalo use an 80year-old technique to make piano keys dance and music swell, toes tap and fingers snap, even though there is no pianist.

"There's something magical about seeing the piano play without somebody sitting there," said Robert J. Berkman, QRS's chief operating officer. "You open up the box, take out the roll of paper with nothing but holes in it and suddenly you have five music. It's hard to understand where the life originates."

QRS now has 80,000 player-piano enthusiasts on its mailing list and last year sold more than 200,000 rolls of music, said Ann Jones, the company's office manager.

In the age of digital sound, it may seem that music rolls should have gone out of fashion long ago. But collectors of Americana, hotels with pretensions of sophistication

Getty Pays Record Sum For Turner Painting

The Associated Press LONDON - The University of London has sold a painting by J. M. W. Turner to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, for £11 million pounds (\$16 million), the highest price ever paid for a painting by an English artist, according to a university spokesman. The sale is subject to the govern-

ment granting an export license. Proceeds from the sale of "Van Tromp Going About to Please His Masters," painted in 1844, will be used to finance the upkeep and refurbishment of the college's 900room founder building, according to the university.

but karaoke budgets, and baby boomers inheriting player pianos are all steady customers.

And musical illiterates, perhaps haunted by happy memories of childhood sing-alongs, remain the main audience of music rolls, which cost \$6.95 for a single and \$10.95 for a medley.

"Most are composed as singalongs because people wouldn't know where to tap their feet," Berkman said, "We have to make every beat pretty obvious or people

That's why "Achy Breaky Heart" was the hottest tune on the 1992 player-piano hit parade. Other roll hits include "The Entertainer," a perennial favorite, and "Yellow Polka-Dot Bikim" and "New York, New York."

Musicians, especially those who make their living off live performances, may dismiss player pianos, which cost around \$6,000, as musical marionettes with the same relationship to music that a museum's publicity poster has to fine art. But aficionados say there is art in playing player pianos, though that may seem oxymoronic.

Most sound just dreadful because they are played too loud and too fast, Berkman admits, "People think of us as playing old-fashioned tunes on out-of-tune instruments," he acknowledged,

Player pianos are still being made by several companies, including Yamaha, which offers a hightech version.

In a time of synthesizer-produced mega-hits, piano-roll fans say it is time their music got some respect

"Somebody who knows what they're doing can manipulate the controls and make satisfying and expressive music," Berkman said. "You have to have some innate music talent. I believe some people

simply can't do it." Although player pianos are oddities now, they were once the country's home entertainment centers.

In 1926, at the height of playerpiano popularity, QRS sold almost 11 million rolls, raising concerns that it would gain a monopoly in the music market. And the equivalent of a platinum record for musicians in the early 1900s was a QRS invitation to cut a roll.

Paul Bowles: Quieter Days in Tangier

By Rone Tempest Las Angeles Times Service

ANGIER — Shrunken with old age and hobbled by a painful nerve ailment in his hips and legs, Paul Bowles still manages a smile when he recalls the scorpion hunts years ago in the sub-Saharan countryside.

"Scorpions build holes in the roots of palmetto trees," the American novelist and composer recounts fondly.

"My driver and I used to hunt them in October with sticks. We wet the ends of the sticks with saliva and stuck them in the holes. You could feel it when the scorpions took hold - like lobsters - and you had to pull them out quickly or you would lose them." With a set of nail clippers, Bowles would snip the tiny barbed stinger off the scorpion's furled tail. His chauffeur and companion in scorpion "fishing," a Moroccan named Temsamani, would then tuck the now-harmless arachnids in his coat. After both men returned to the port city

of Tangier, Temsamani would casually slither into a chair next to a friend in one of the big Spanish cases in the old quarter. "Here, I have something for you," he would say, reaching into his pocket and encouraging the unsuspecting friend to hold forth his hands to receive the surprise: Voila! Several large, wriggling, frantically

striking scorpions, deadly when armed.

Shricks from the terrified recipient. Tables overturned in horror and desper-

Howls and more shricks from those at neighboring tables. На На На

Delivered in clinical detail, with the precise diction of a master linguist, the story seems positively chilling, although to Bowles it is clearly just good fun. Catching the Saharan scorpions was

only the beginning of the fun for Bowles, whose macabre repertoire of pranks also included secretly doping his friends' food with cannabis jam and watching them freak out. Indeed, his is the kind of practical joking that Edgar Allen Poe or H. P. Lovecraft might have enjoyed.

But the author of "The Sheltering Sky" and other haunting stories of North Africa has long been renowned for his taste for the bizarre. And nearly half a century after he moved to Tangier, that taste is still intact. Meeting Bowles now, still elegant but often bedridden with sciatica, is much like entering a museum of American literature and music of the 1940s and '50s.

At 82, he has been the resident guru for several generations of American writers, ranging from Tennessee Williams to William Burroughs. With Bowles and his wife, the late novelist and playwright Jane Auer Bowles, as the beacons, Tangier became a

Hoevy Snow



Author Bowles in 1952: He was the resident guru for generations of writers.

regular port of call for expatriate artists books for fear of wearing out his welcome, fleeing the doldrums and persecution of the Eisenhower-McCarthy era back home. his annual carte de sejour. Inspired by Bowles's thematic fascination with native witchcraft and sexual vio-

lence, most of the tales that oozed out of the Tangier literary circle - including "The Sheltering Sky," resurrected as a 1991 film by Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci - had strange, twisted plots. Williams used the nearby coastal town of Asilah as the setting for "Suddenly Last Summer," his play featuring ritualistic cannibalism. Burroughs's hallucinogenic novel, "Naked Lunch," was set in a Tangier male brothel.

Except for Bowles, however, literary Tangier is dead. Its labyrinthine alleys in the medina — the old city where Burroughs and his friends, the fellow writers Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac, once cavorted - have been cleansed of their most overt vices by the Moroccan government. After an incident in 1957, in which one of Bowles's friends was jailed after being accused of seducing a 14-year-old German boy, the newly independent government began monitoring illegal sexual activities in the expatriate community.

For many years, Bowles, always careful not to mention Morocco by name in his went to the local police station to renew

"The police used to be very snotty to me," he says now, his voice revealing a hint of pride — the pride of a man who never wanted to be accepted by authority. ". found it very difficult to get my annual permission to live here. Once it took 22 months. One policeman told me, 'Monsieur Bowles, vous êtes ici depuis trop longtemps' ('You have been here too long'). But in recent years, the pressure on

Bowles to leave Tangier has eased. Proof of his acceptance as a cultural monument is that the latest slick coffeetable book on Tangier, distributed to visitors as a gift by the governor of the province, features a picture of the author, dapper in a necktie and tweed jacket, working at his typewriter at the American School of Tangier. Although he has not written stories for years, Bowles - an accomplished composer before he took up novels and travel writing - annually writes the score for the theatrical performance at the 270-student school

Still, Bowles spends most of his time these days in the tiny bedroom of the fifthfloor apartment where he has lived for 40

years. Occasionally, he says, he still smokes kif, the Moroccan concoction made from the tender leaves near the flowers of the marijuana plant. Next to his bed is a round table stacked with a few books, letters, doctors' prescriptions and bottles of medicine. The only window in the room is shrouded by a thick blue curtain thatpermits just a sliver of ontside light.

Bowles says he has found it very hard to stay warm in recent years, even in the temperate climate of North Africa. (According to the biographer Michelle Green, who wrote the book "The Dream at the End of the World: Paul Bowles and the Literary Renegades in Tangier," Gertrude Stein once described Bowles as "delightful and sensible in summer, but neither delightful nor sensible in the winter."

It was Stein, still holding court at the time in her Paris Left Bank salon, who suggested Tangier to Bowles as a creative place to settle. He had visited there before - in 1931, in the company of his musical mentor, Aaron Copland. Sixteen years later he and his wife, who died in a Spanish mental hospital in 1973, moved there, and the legend of Tangier's postwar expass began.

As though preserved for decades in Morocco's desert climate, Bowles's recollections are spiced with first-name references to "Tennessee" and "Aaron" and "Truman" - as in Capote, who wrote some of the more vivid descriptions of life during the town's literary heyday.

It is the memory of Capote that stirs Bowles's recollection of the scorpion hunts. Bowles had never liked Capote and never forgiven him for describing expatriate American writers as being among the planet's most pathetic tribes, sadder than a middle of homeless Eskimos starving through a winter night seven months long.

Bowles has no telephone, so one either writes him for permission to visit or, more often, simply shows up.

Despite a bitter rejection of his homeland, years of experimentation with hallocinogenic drugs and frequent sorties into local witchcraft and mystic cults here, Bowles has never lost the gracious good manners of his middle-class upbringing on Long Island, New York. By all accounts, he receives each of his visitors, even from the most sensational of the British tabloids, with equal hospitality.

Even before the Bertolucci film starring John Malkovich and Debra Winger as Port and Kit Moresby - the ill-fated couple whose relationship closely matched that of the Bowleses - Paul Bowles's apartment had long been a pilgrimage point for historians, documentary filmmakers and journalists seeking a glimpse of a literary dinosaur.

PEOPLE

Politics and Publishing Take Two-Way Street

In an unusual arrangement with two publishing houses, James Carville and Mary Matein - the odd couple of politics — are going to write a book together about the 1992 presidential campaign. The deal still awaits the signatures of Carville. who worked for President Bill Clinton during the election, and Matelin, who worked for former President George Bush: Although they are a couple, they decided to go their separate ways until the presidential campaign ended. Their book deal gives Simon & Schuster and Random House publishing rights for both hardcover and paperback edi-

Columnist Russell Baker will succeed longtime host Alistair Cooke on the Public Broadcasting Service series "Masterpiece Theater." Baker, 67, will take over in October from the 84-year-old Cooke, who retired last year after 22 years as host, saying it was time. for "somebody young new and frisky." Baker, who will continue to write his "Observer" column for The New York Times, said: "May. the gods of television be merciful.

Hillary Rodson Chuton came to Washington and changed her name, Marilyn Quayle changed hers when she left Back home in Indiana. where she is a partner in a law from Quayle has added her maiden name. The name Marilyn Tucker Quayle appeared on a news release issued. by the firm on her appointment.

Alex Haley's "Roots" research paners and manuscripts go on public view this week, reopening the controversy over the authenticity of his major work. Haley, who wrote "The Antohiography of Malcolm X" and "Roots: The Saga of an American Family," donated most of the papers to the University of Tennessee a year before he died of a heart attack in February 1992.

Princess Diana is to make an official visit to Nepal next week her first such trip abroad since separating from Prince Charles.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 5 & 23

D New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday Tometrow gh Low L/F C/F High C/F 8/43 s 2/35 sh -2/29 st 5/41 sh 2/35 s -7/20 st -4/25 c 19/58 5/41 2/35 10/50 15/58 Algane Amelerden Askäre Albens Bertelone Berlin Brussels Burtsperl Copenhagen Costa Del Sol -8/16 en -2/29 -4/25 c 1/34 -2/29 pc 4/39 -7/20 en 1/34 -5/22 c 2/35 4/39 e 18/64 0/32 s 9/48 1/34 pc 8/45 -1/31 pc 7/44 -7/20 pc 1/34 North America 4/39 m 18/64 1/34 pc 10/50 0/32 . 14/57

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1/34 -5/22 pc 1/34 -5/24 pc

Chicago, Detroit and Toronto Much of Europe will continue Manila will have rather Casabiance day, tollowed by cold weather Friday and Saturday. Snow is likely in New York City, Philadelphia and per-haps Washington, D.C., Friday, several inches of snow Middle East CIF

peratures late this week. of Thursday through Sun-After a mild day Thursday, a day. Typically, warm and storm from lostand will move toward northern Italy Friday into Saturday. By Saturday, heavy snows will blanket the could accumulate. Atlanta Alps, and heavy rain will CF 8/48 pc 21/70

will have rain late Thursday erupt over central lialy. Latin America Low W High Low W 24/75 7/44 . 25/79 6/43 s 19/68 7/44 s 17/62 4/39 30/85 17/82 s 32/89 18/84 m

29/84 23/73 pc 29/84 22/71 pc 24/75 9/48 s 25/77 8/48 s 29/84 22/71 pc 29/84 22/71 pc 29/84 22/71 pc 29/84 13/55 s Legend: s-eurny, pc-party doudy, c-doudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-ram, st-snow flumes, sn-snow, i-ice. W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Acco-Weather, Inc. © 1993

32/89 23/73 pc 31/88 22/71 s 3/37 -9/16 s 6/43 -8/18 s 18/84 11/52 pc 19/66 10/50 pc 29/84 23/73 pc 31/88 23/73 s 28/82 16/01 s 31/88 16/01 s 4/39 -8/22 s 6/43 -4/25 s 8/46 2/35 pc 9/48 4/39 c 31/88 22/71 pc 30/88 23/73 pc 14/57 9/48 pc 15/50 9/48 pc 8/46 3/37 pc 7/44 3/37 pc Bangkok Baying Hong Kong Mania Now Dalhi Secul Shanghai Bingapon Tapel Tokyo Africa 26/82 15/50 pc 27/80 16/61 pc 11/52 6/43 pc 12/53 6/43 pc Singapore, where it could thunderstorm. Tokyo will be North America rather sunny Thursday and 2/35 -4/25 c 3/37 -3/27 pc 12/53 2/35 pc 11/52 5/41 sh Friday, then there will be a Alenta -2/29 -10/15 pc -2/29 -9/16 = -5/24 -9/16 pc -2/29 -11/13 sn -1/31 -11/13 sn -4/25 -15/6 c chance for a shower Satur--5/24 -12/11 pc -3/27 -5/22 c 28/82 17/82 pc 28/82 18/61 pc 19/66 14/57 1 22/71 8/48 pc 18/64 9/45 pc 17/62 9/48 pc 23/73 17/62 8 26/79 21/70 pc -9/16 -15/6 pc -7/20 -14/7 c -11/13 -20/-3 w -11/13 -22/-7 pc 26/79 18/64 pc 24/75 18/84 (-2/29 -8/18 pc -1/31 -4/25 pc 19/66 9/46 sh 16/61 11/52 pc 14/57 6/43 pc 14/57 7/44 pc 7/44 -2/29 pc 5/41 -1/31 pc -8/18 -14/7 pc -5/24 -8/16 pc 1/34 -7/20 pc 0/32 -2/29 m

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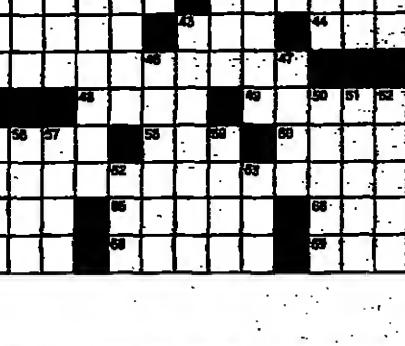
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69 Beach sight 62 Former Chinese leader 63 Patriotic gp.

BOOKS

A VIOLENT ACT

Oceania

By Alec Wilkinson. 225 pages. \$22. Knops.

Reviewed by Donald McCaig

LEC Wilkinson's "A Violent Act" is a scrupulous examination of a random murder, what led up to it, and the ferocious consequences. One Monday morning, at 8:05, Sept. 22, 1986, an Indianapolis probation officer, Tom Gahl, made a routine visit to an ex-con to collect a urine sample for drug testing. When he got no answer to his knock, he returned to his car and sat for a moment before returning

up the walk to give it one more try. Mike Jackson rushed from the house with a shotgun, wounded Gahl and as the officer begged for but it isn't clear when or what

his life, Jackson slaughtered him, then fled. During his flight, Jackson murdered again, kidnapped, stole cars, and finally went to ground in the countryside near Wright City, Missouri, population: 1,220. It is testimony to the power of Wilkinson's conception that the tremendous manhunt that finally brings Jackson to bay is the least

interesting part of "A Violent Act." A lesser book would explain and, hence, the possibility that such lives of our loved ones. But Wilkinany of the usual labels. By Wilkinwent haywire in Jackson's head,

his imagination to play and could occupy himself for hours. He loved that Mike was dangerous. animals and was frightened by the sight of his mother killing chickens for their table.

passed his year in confinement the way he passed most of the others: Act" focuses on the murdered pro- of facts, the numerous quotations Mike Jackson's act, would reduce he lost control a few times and was bation officer's family; his wife, tend to bur and since the speakers what is truly shocking — the sheer punished; he answered questions Nancy, and sons: Christopher, 8, sound so much alike, it is sometimes unpredictability of his violence from doctors and clinicians on and Nicholas, 4. matters such as how he was feeling In the fear, shock and grief of the violence might visit our lives or the and what he was thinking; he took murdered man's family, the portant book, a dead honest look at tests intended to reveal aspects of wounds that violence leaves are all how it feels at the wrong end of the son is an unblinking writer and his character; he played card games too apparent. For young Christo- gun. doesn't explain Jackson away by with other inmates; he was chatty pher, "The sameness of everything at times, reclusive and withdrawn is a comfort. With so little changed son's account, clearly something at others; he asked to be freed; he in the house there is the sense that cent book is "An American Homespent a certain amount of time in his father could walk through the place," wrote this for The Washingsolitary confinement . . . " State door as if he had only been away on ton Post.

always thought I would have given of seeing them will make him go As Mike grew older he began anything in this world to sit down crazy . . stealing, married, had children, and talk to him and ask him what "A Violent Act" is journalism, frightened his wife away, and fell had happened, and if there's a here-very sophisticated journalism. But into the hands of the state. "Mike after I hope I have that chance."

As a child, Jackson "liked to use experts concluded that he was men- a trip." He "knows that pictures tally ill and agreed with his mother were made by the police of his father lying dead in the street, and After Mike was dead, his wife, there are times he wants to look at Carolyn, said, "I loved him and I them, but he worries that the shock

> while it is courteous to let the reader The final chapter in "A Violent draw his own conclusions, the welter difficult to recall who is talking. Still "A Violent Act" is an im-

> > Donald McCaig, whose most re-

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION I THE BRIDGES OF MADI-SON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller | 28 2 DRAGON TEARS, by Dean 3 DEGREE OF GUILT, by Richard North Patterson 3 4 CLOSE COMBAT, by W. E. B. Griffin 5 GRIFFIN & SABINE, by

Nick Barriock 6 ALONG CAME A SPIDER, by James Patterson 6 3
7 DEVIL'S WALTZ. by Jobathan Kellerman _____ 5
8 WAITING TO EXHALE, by Terry McMillan 9 THE GENERAL'S DAUGH-TER, by Nelson Demille 13 14

Nick Bantock.

19 SABINE'S NOTEBOOK, by

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